NOVEMBER

Midmonthly SURVEY

Shall America Feed China?

ERNEST P. BICKNELL—JOHN STEWART BURGESS

A Toast to John Dewey

By JANE ADDAMS

Survey Associates Look Ahead

1928-29 : ANNUAL STATEMENT : 1929-30

Social Workers and Politics, by William Hodson :: Thirty Years Of It, Florence Kelley :: Nursing by Leg Power, Dorothy Deming

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1929

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Said of the New Midmonthly

MY heartiest congratulations on the new Survey Midmonthly which I found on my desk when I came back. It is almost exasperatingly interesting! I took it home with me yesterday, simply to read on the train, but was so fascinated by it that I had no time last evening to read the novel to which I had been looking forward. If you keep on making social work so attractive, a poor social worker will have no time to cultivate any other hobby.

General Manager, the Co-operative Workrooms for Handicapped Women, Boston — HAZEL NEWTON

POWER to your Midmonthly. It is in much more attractive dress than its predecessor and more difficult not to read.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY
Secretary, Milbank Memorial Fund, New York City

I CANNOT resist writing to congratulate you and the rest of the Survey family at 112 East 19 Street on the new Midmonthly! I really think it is a thrilling contribution and find myself (quite spontaneously) carrying it around with me to committee meetings and other such gatherings to show it off and to communicate the news of its exciting "re-birth" to colleagues and others interested in community problems. Good luck to all of you and to it! I hope it will meet with the warm response which it certainly richly deserves.

ETHEL KAWIN
Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago

CONGRATULATIONS on the rejuvination of the Midmonthly, which I found so readable that I have already devoured it.

New York City — ETHEL REED JASSPON

MAY we tell you how much your modest contemporary appreciates your new dress? We know a little of the difficulties and problems incidental to such changes as this represents and we sincerely congratulate you on the success you have achieved. The whole thing has the most interesting appearance and compels attention from beginning to end.

New York — BETTER TIMES

THE New Survey—especially arrangement and inside set up—are wonderfully good. Congratulations.

Director, Negro Welfare Survey Committee, Richmond, Virginia — JUNE PURCELL GUILD

CONGRATULATIONS on the new dress of the Midmonthly!

Division of Publications, The Commonwealth Fund — GEDDES SMITH

THE new Survey Midmonthly has just arrived. Although I have not had a chance to read it, I want to congratulate you upon its general appearance which, as everyone certainly will admit, is greatly improved. The great variety of articles is very attractive; the illustrations are excellent and the whole get-up makes it look as though you not only would be rendering a much greater service with the Midmonthly as now constituted, but also would be able to win many more subscribers. I am proud to have my page in so impressive a publication.

Director, The Community Chest, Washington, D. C. — ELWOOD STREET

THE new Survey Midmonthly has just arrived in its vivid blue and white cover and a fine looking magazine it is. Its spirit of adventure is expressed in an exhilarating picture of the embarkation by Helen Phelps, which is the frontispiece. In fact, when at first glance the editors in the picture appeared to be standing on their heads, it seemed an appropriate way to express the evident enthusiasm that has gone into editing and designing this October 15 issue. Not that there is anything undignified or reckless about it. Careful selection, important information and a genuine effort to be practical are combined in the pictures and articles. Those of you who do not read the Midmonthly for its content should see this issue for its style, make-up, illustration and titles. You may even find yourself reading A Nurse's Night Out, or Buying Football Players, though these topics mean nothing in your life.

OCTOBER BULLETIN,
New York City — SOCIAL WORK PUBLICITY COUNCIL

I AM delighted to see your new Midmonthly. You are always doing something new—nothing forges ahead like The Survey.

Villa Nova, Pennsylvania — LILLIE RHOADS (MRS. CHARLES J.)

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Contributing Editors

EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY
JOSEPH K. HART

JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Business Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising Manager*
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THE SURVEY

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The Gist Of It

WHEN Smith and Hoover feeling was running high a year ago, the story was told of a prominent social worker who arranged his schedule in a way to take him out of town on election day so that he would not have to take sides even in the dark seclusion of a balloting booth. He was up against a real professional situation and will be one of the first to welcome WILLIAM HODSON'S spirited discussion of Social Workers and Politics. Given first at a meeting in New York and later as a paper before the National Conference of Social Work at San Francisco, the article on page 199 and Mr. Hodson's conclusions have come triumphantly through the tempering experience of ardent give-and-take discussion.

AS its special writer on labor topics, LOUIS STARK represented The New York Times at the press table of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto, of which he sets down his impressions for Survey Midmonthly readers, page 201.

JOHN DEWEY'S seventieth birthday anniversary was made the occasion for tribute to him as educator, philosopher and worker for the common good. In two meetings held on the Columbia campus and at a great public gathering at the Hotel Astor, nationally-known speakers from the Pacific Coast, Middle West and the East summarized Dr. Dewey's outstanding achievements in his three major fields of work. JANE ADDAMS' contribution to this stirring recognition of a great American, based on his early residence at Hull House, is given in part on page 203.

WE venture that there isn't much public and health nursing that DOROTHY DEMING, R.N., hasn't had a look at since her Vassar days, when she has been doing a spell of private duty nursing, then visiting nursing in New Haven, serving as director of the Holyoke, Massachusetts, Visiting Nurse Association, as field director of the Henry Street Visiting Service in New York, and now as assistant editor of The Public Health Nurse. Her altogether delightful Nursing by Leg Power, on page 205, is the second in our "Meet Mr." series, of which MARJORIE BELL'S Meet Mr. Probation Officer, in the October Midmonthly, was the first. Other branches of professional social work will have to look to their laurels.

SINCE the Red Cross first won its spurs as an agency of relief in disaster at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, ERNEST P. BICKNELL has been at one or another of its far-flung operations—in the States, in France, Belgium and Italy during the war, as vice-chairman in charge of insular and foreign operations since then. His report on China is based on a study on the ground made by a commission of three members, of which he was chairman. Page 207.

FOLLOWING many years of service as a Y. M. C. A. man with Princeton-in-Peking, JOHN STEWART BURGESS was appointed professor of sociology at Yenching University. He has written frequently for The Survey and other periodicals and knows the Chinese, particularly the younger generation with a western education, as do few Americans. Page 209.

IT would be a waste of clean white paper to introduce FLORENCE KELLEY to readers of The Survey, for she has been a contributing editor for more years than all but a very few of our subscribers have been readers. Her autobiography ran serially in the Graphic in 1926-27. At the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the National Consumers' League, of which she has been secretary without a break, we welcome once more the personal note; indeed, the story of the league is the story of Mrs. Kelley, or perhaps it is vice versa. Page 210.

ONE of the social research workers trained under Professor Robert E. Park at the University of Chicago, ALICE MILLER MITCHELL made her study of movies and city children under the auspices of the Wieboldt Foundation, Chicago. Her article on page 213 is based on her book, Movies and Children, which is to be published during the month of November by the University of Chicago Press.

STARTING off with a questionnaire, which is probably the worst thing in the world to start off with or end with, ROBERT W. KELSO, director of the St. Louis Community Fund (page 232), comes to a conclusion about social research that we predict is good prophecy. Ten years from today we shall call your attention to it again and no doubt indulge in at least a footnote recalling that we told you so.

A. A. MILNE. There is his name in large capital letters. Honesty compels the admission that he has not written a story for Survey readers or their youngsters. But he has done an appeal letter to raise funds for a London hospital, that would give a warm glow to any contributor who set pen to check-book. Page 235.

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Drawing by Gerta Ries

FIRST AID TO PHILANTHROPISTS

Young Case Worker (making conversation on her first visit): *"The papers say that a rich man in New York wants to give away* $8,000,000."

Client: *"I wish he'd give it to me so's I could get a new set of teeth and eat good."*

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THE SURVEY

November 15
1929

Volume LXIII
No. 4

Money to Give Away

THE story is told—and you may believe it or not—that three of the most prominent men in the United States, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, strolled through Wall Street of a sunny fall day and not one person of the thousands they passed recognized them. These three wise men in Gotham were Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith and Julius Rosenwald. And they were in the financial district appropriately enough, for they have been asked by the Bankers Trust Company to recommend how best to administer a fund of eight million dollars left by Conrad Hubert, late of New York. His will provided that after certain bequests had been paid, three-quarters of the residue should be used for religious, educational and charitable purposes on the advice of three prominent, representative men. The Bankers Trust continues to believe that the three men chosen are prominent and representative, whether or not they are recognized in "the street." They have met from time to time since July, but they are not yet ready to make an announcement. Mr. Hubert was a pioneer in the manufacture of flashlights and there is some question as to whether he did not originate the idea of the flashlight. At any rate, he spent many years in making a contraption to brighten dark corners. The men who are to administer his millions might carry on his tradition by setting going some scheme for throwing a shaft of light into the least clear of current social problems.

Right and Left Hands

A FAITHFUL reader of The Survey and its kith and kin sends us a clipping from the house organ of a prominent social agency wherein is related the true story of Margaret, a client—an attractive girl with a fatherless youngster. She kept the child, worked, made good, and finally met one Jones, who married her, baby and all. Thereupon:

> Mr. Jones has his shoulder to the wheel and his nose to the grindstone seven days a week, but he seems not to mind. He works at a job that takes no account of Sunday, but Mr. Jones explains cheerfully that every two weeks, by working twelve hours a day, he gets a free day without losing any pay, and rests up.

Which leads our faithful reader to inquire, what if he were "to write a story about some industrial hero and say something like this:

> Mr. Jones has infected tonsils and a touch of T.B., but he seems not to mind. He works in a room that takes no account of ventilation and where the air is filled with emory dust, but he explains cheerfully that every night at the end of ten hours in this atmosphere he gets some time off and does not have to come back until the next morning, during which time he loses no pay and breathes fresh air.
>
> If I were to write that, as if approving of his fortitude, I wonder what the Health Department of the social agency would think of it?
>
> This is not the only example of this sort of thing that I have noted in some high social-work circles. Don't you feel that you could use it some time editorially?

We do. And may the shoe pinch where it fits.

Behind the Bubble

LATE in the summer a mimeograph clerk in one of the big insurance companies invested her hoarded savings on margin, according to a Wall Street tip that blew her way. A few weeks later (no, dear reader, this is *not* what you think it is going to be!) she pocketed $90,000 and shook from her skirts the dust of gainful toil. After that, until the bubble burst three weeks ago, groups of excited stenographers might be seen in the marble halls at the noon hour excitedly scanning Wall Street extras; when you are saving dollars to club together for a slice of margin, it doesn't take long to eat lunch. The episode did not promote vocational contentment nor that wholehearted absorption in the day's work so desirable to an employer.

It has become fashionable to remark that October duly punished the brash fools who were trying to get something for nothing; that now, perhaps, the middle-class amateurs would go back to their own jobs, with paws healthfully burnt in trying to grab a chestnut out of big business. A few who had much to lose may have dived from the cornices of Wall Street; many more, "cleaned out," are, after all, not so very much farther from fun and fortune than they would be if they had hoarded those meager savings as the thrift maxims exhort them to do. Behind the glamorous bubble of the last year's "fools' market" lie a few hard facts. Many of those small speculators weren't gambling their

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future security: at the present level of American incomes, they hadn't any future security to gamble. They were merely trying a chance that old age should not turn out to be as circumscribed as it almost certainly will be. Furthermore, they knew that "prosperity" was rushing along at a rate that brought magnificent gains to those who already had money, and who knew, on the inside, where money was hatching. They were trying, not unnaturally, to "get theirs" —to get what they could not hope to get in the wildest leap of imagination by a lifetime of faithful labor. It will be more rational to blame the foolish virgins when small savings have some chance to participate in the current of American investment; possibly the development of the investment trusts holds some promise of future participaton for them, as it is said to have offered in similar organizations in Great Britain.

Unguents for Medicos

THAT storm center of Chicago medical practice, the Public Health Institute, gives promise of a more amicable chapter of its development in the announcement that a special advisory board of physicians is being formed to guide its medical and other policies. According to newspaper reports, acceptances have already been received from seven distinguished Chicago physicians, among them the president of the Institute of Medicine, the dean of Northwestern University Dental College, and members of the faculties of Rush and Northwestern Medical Colleges; while the invitation is still under consideration by Dr. M. L. Harris, president of the American Medical Association, who has long urged that the Chicago Medical Society take over the direction of this clinic; and Dr. Charles B. Reed, president of that society.

It was the advertising policies of the Public Health Institute that caused the Chicago Medical Society to expell Dr. Louis E. Schmidt, one of Chicago's most eminent practitioners, who had entered into relations with the institute through his position as president of the Illinois Social Hygiene League (see The Survey, May 15, 1929, Where Doctors Racketeer) Dr. Schmidt has carried his appeal to the judicial council of the American Medical Association, which is to consider it this month. The new plan for the institute, details of which are not yet public, is sponsored by the Rosenwald Foundation, suggesting that it embodies an extension of self-supporting, moderate-priced medical service, which is an outstanding item on the program of the foundation. At the least, we may hope that it will end the sorry spectacle of a feud between the organized medical groups of Chicago and the disinterested citizens who undertook the organization of the Public Health Institute as a piece of public service in the campaign against venereal disease.

To Control the Future

IN a delightfully calm and clear-voiced statement arising from two years of study, a special committee of the Universalist General Convention has reported: "We find that control of conception is not a theory which we may accept or reject, but is actually one of the most important facts of modern life, giving to man the power to control the future of the race." The committee thereupon recommended that "since birth control is one of the most practicable means of race betterment," the convention urge the repeal of state and federal laws interfering with the prescription of contraception by physicians; and that, where legal barriers do not exist, population clinics be established under medical supervision to provide contraceptive advice.

This astute commonsense marks the acceptance of facts such as a Berlin correspondent analyzed some months ago in The Journal of the American Medical Association: that in the cities of Europe, birth-rates have shrunk to a half or even, in some districts, a quarter of those which obtained thirty or forty years ago, and that the shrinkage, happily, has been greatest in the poorest districts, where families had least to offer to children, so that now the difference is much less than in former years between the sizes of the families of the poor and of the rich. Despite the complaints of Jeremiahs who have feared that control of population would limit only the upper economic strata, Professor Julius Woolf of Berlin points out that "the occurrence of large families among the poor was only an episode." It is an episode, however, which may well be shortened and alleviated by the measures which the Universalist committee suggests. Perhaps some day we all shall reach the happy state said to exist in Sweden, where contraceptive information has long been available, in which the largest numbers of children actually are found in the families best able to provide for them.

Business—and Bustles

BENEATH its discussion of the practical contributions of social work to its topic, The Art of Living Together, the twenty-sixth Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, held at Marblehead in late September, disclosed some of the deep-rooted reasons for believing that what each of us does or feels becomes in the end the common concern of all. Professor Thomas Nixon Carver, of Harvard, dug into what might be called a psychological background of unemployment when he declared, "Show me any country where business is looked down upon and I will show you a country where unemployment is especially acute." In Great Britain, for instance, government has been the national ideal and into government have gone the men of greatest ability. As a result, England has developed a plan and practice of government probably unequalled elsewhere in the world. In contrast to politics, business has been a little disreputable, and hence in time of crisis British industry has not had the developed leadership which might have solved some of the difficulties. In the United States we move just the other way: business is a pillar of society, while politics often seems a little low to men of brains and breeding.

To an audience almost unanimously feminine, there was even greater immediate interest in the example of social forces evoked in Dr. Abraham Myerson's discussion of The Changing Mentality of Women. Dr. Myerson believes hopefully that women probably are 100 per cent human, and that much that we explain as "feminine" (hysterics, for example) is the result of what the world expects of them and of the method, therefore, that they must take to get what they want. "The one essential property of life is that it tries to go on living," and women, who have been weak in comparison with men in respect to physical, economic and political power, have kept on living by developing the technique of indirection. What we are likely to call "masculine" in women—short hair and skirts, "boyishform" figures, economic independence, even smoking and drinking —Dr. Myerson believes to be rather a symptom that they are becoming strong enough to afford to be direct. By dis-

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carding the grotesque caricature of "womanliness" that went with bustles and fainting fits, they show merely their native humanity. Given time and a less limiting "social expectancy," he hopes that some of them might even turn out to be geniuses!

One that Jimmy Walker Missed

IN the course of his campaign as Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, Norman Thomas had a lot of back-handed compliments. There was The New York World, Democratic, which held that to vote for Thomas was the only self-respecting alternative to scratching the ticket and not voting for mayor at all; there was The New York Telegram, a Scripps-Howard paper, which told its readers to vote for him in spite of his party; and there was The New York Evening Post, now a Curtis paper, which felt it necessary to keep urging its readers not to vote for him because he was a good man. But there were right-handed compliments and straight-from-the-shoulder commendation by people of all political parties at a dinner given by a non-partisan committee. Thomas came in in time to hear some of the good things said of him and began his reply with the story of a widow. In the midst of the funeral, she asked her small son to tiptoe up to the coffin and peep in. She didn't recognize the man they were talking about as her deceased husband!

The Mobs of Marion

THE hearings over the tragedy at Marion, North Carolina, where six striking textile workers were killed and twenty-four wounded in a clash with the sheriff and his deputies, brought out shocking stories of brutality and violence. The shooting took place when the strikers attempted to picket the mill gates of the Marion Manufacturing Company and keep the day-shift from going to work. Perhaps even more revolting than descriptions of unarmed men blinded with tear gas and shot in the back, of a sixty-year-old paralytic shot, handcuffed, and then beaten to death, was the comment made by R.W. Baldwin, head of the mill, who was quoted by The Asheville Citizen as saying on the day of the common funeral of the victims:

> I understand there were 60 to 75 shots fired. If this is true, 30 or 35 of these bullets are accounted for. I think the officers are damn good marksmen. I read that the death of each soldier in the World War consumed more than five tons of lead. Here were less than five pounds fired, with all the casualties. I call it a good average.

The first strike at Marion, which lasted nine weeks, ended in August with no decrease in hours, a very slight increase in wages, and with an insufficiently definite undertaking on the part of the mill management to refrain from discriminating against union members in making lay-offs. In spite of almost immediate rumblings of unrest, the United Textile Workers, the American Federation of Labor union which had been in charge of the situation, did not keep its leaders on the ground. The local leaders were inexperienced, and needed trained help.

A month ago an unusually well-informed North Carolinian pointed out, in a letter to The Survey how the excesses of the Communists in Gastonia were driving conservative southerners into friendliness with the A. F. of L. (see The Survey, October 15, page 68). Now this same correspondent comments sadly:

> Although many people in North Carolina blame the police and the mill for the violence, still it is most unfortunate that violence should have come in here. Friends of unionism had been able to cite the Marion struggle as the way a conservative organization would conduct a strike. The workers were in a very strong position in public opinion due to the fact that, in spite of certain tactical blunders on their part, people had decided that Baldwin [head of the mill] was pig-headed and unreasonable and was breaking the law in spirit if not in letter. And now, largely through conditions which the union could hardly have prevented, they have been maneuvered into a position of conducting strikes that are attended with even more violence than those of the communists. Rabid friends of the mills and some newspapers are not failing to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

The Gastonia Verdict

THE trial of the communist strike leaders at Gastonia, North Carolina, has ended with a verdict of guilty and sentences of from five to twenty years imprisonment. Discussion of the fairness of the trial hinges on two main points. The first is Judge Barnhill's admission of testimony as to the views of the wife of one of the defendants. Some of Mrs. Miller's statements, though they would cause little stir in a Greenwich Village cafe, would be likely to prejudice almost any other American community.

> Q. You taught the children to hate the government, didn't you? A. I taught the children that we ought to have a government like that of Soviet Russia. Q. Did you teach them that the flag of Soviet Russia should replace the flag of the United States? A. I taught them that when the governmen was controlled by the workers, the workers' flag would be over this country.

The second point is the summing up of the state's case by Solicitor John G. Carpenter—an almost incredible appeal to the prejudices and emotions of the jury.

Radical groups in this country and abroad are losing no time in protesting "the persecution of militant workers" in Gastonia. Two circumstances add fuel to these fires of "class warfare." One is the fact that the heaviest sentences meted out by Judge Barnhill fell on the four northern strike leaders who had been the special objects of community hatred. Much more serious is the action of the same grand jury which indicted the communist group for the murder of Police Chief Aderholt in failing to find true bills against the nine mill employes charged with the killing of Ella May Wiggins, a textile worker, who was shot to death by a mob which attacked a truck-load of strikers on their way to a "speaking." Biting comment on this action is supplied by the staff correspondent of The New York Times:

> Seated at luncheon in a hotel near the court room, Mayor E. B. Denny of Gastonia was commenting with satisfaction upon the speed and efficiency with which cases were being dispatched in the court. . . .
>
> "Is the Wiggins case permanently ended?" he was asked.
>
> "Yes, I think it is," he replied in a drawl, "unless somebody talks."

Work—the Cure for Unemployment

A COMPREHENSIVE Program for the Regularization of Employment and the Decrease of Unemployment as a community project is set forth in an admirable report just submitted by the sub-committee of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce which has been at work for some months, under the chairmanship of Morris Leeds. Faced with the conclusion that "the soundest and most constructive remedy we can dis-

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cover for irregular employment, underemployment and unemployment is continuous employment," the report suggests five lines of activity: establishment of an institute for the regularization of employment; improvement of the system of connecting jobs with workers in the Philadelphia district; prosperity reserves of municipal public works; study of the relation between vocational training and vocational guidance in the public schools and unemployment; cooperation with all agencies that are engaged in researches which will help us understand the facts.

Almost simultaneously with this report, comes President Frank Aydelotte's announcement of the anonymous gift of a large sum of money to Swarthmore College for the systematic study of the stabilization of employment. The study is to be a continuing activity of the college, with periodic conferences of experts and others concerned, lectures on the subject for undergraduates, research fellowships for sustained work in the field, and the immediate collection of a library of books, pamphlets and reports bearing on unemployment. In making the initial gift toward the development of the project, the donors said:

> The threat of unemployment hangs like a pall over the great majority of those at work, not only making them fearful as to the future but affording both a conscious and an unconscious reason for holding back on production. It is generally recognized that we cannot get much farther in our development as an industrial people without measureable progress in the conquest of the various types of abuses under the employment problem.

Chicago Clean Up

IF ANYTHING was needed to reduce to a grotesque absurdity the procedure of Mayor Thompson's school board in Chicago in conducting its so-called trial of Superintendent McAndrew, proof has been furnished by the star witness, whose "expert" testimony moved the super-patriots to rescue the children of Chicago from King George and his allies, the "traitorous" American teachers and historians. The said witness was one John J. Gorman, whose expert patriotism was attested by his having been a congressman. Sued for $100,000 by Professor David S. Muzzey for having libelously accused him of writing and publishing a disloyal school history of the United States to subvert the children's patriotism, the said Gorman preferred publicly to retract, rather than to substantiate in a court of law his sworn testimony submitted to the Board of Education. This he did, admitting that he had signed but had not written, the specific charges against the history and its author, not even having read the book! "A careful study of your text-books discloses nothing which I would criticize, and I consider the books well adapted to use in the public schools," he blandly remarks, greatly regretting to "have seemed to reflect in any way upon your motives in writing these text-books, or upon your character as a patriotic citizen, for I now realize that I had no basis for casting such aspersions."

Thereupon, James Mullenbach, a holdover member of the Board of Education appointed by former Mayor Dever, and widely known for his civic service, introduced a resolution, which called on the board to apologize "to the people of Chicago for wasting their money in conducting the so-called trial, and to acknowledge that Mr. McAndrew was unjustly found guilty;" to apologize to "David S. Muzzey for finding his text-book to be disloyal and unpatriotic, on testimony admitted to have been false in substance and in fact;" to apologize "to Charles E. Merriam and Charles H. Judd, professors in the University of Chicago, for finding that they had entered into a conspiracy with others," admitting that there is no evidence in the record to sustain such a charge, and that they were "not given an opportunity to answer in their own defense the finding against them which was not even sustained by perjured testimony." The attention of the states attorney and of the Chicago Bar Association was also called to the fact that "said Gorman, before his public confession supposed to be an honorable member of the bar of Chicago, testified falsely under oath, knowingly and maliciously intending to injure the public reputation of patriotic and honorable men."

The resolution was referred by the vote of the Thompson appointees on the board to the committee of the whole, which postponed action on an apology to Mr. McAndrew on the ground that it was "improper" to consider it while litigation against the board is pending in the courts in connection with the trial of Mr. McAndrew. Helen M. Heffernan and James Mullenbach, members of the board, dissented. Mr. McAndrew has two cases pending, one against the board and one against Mayor Thompson, the latter for libel in the sum of $250,000.

When interviewed by the press, His Honor the Mayor is reported to have said he "knew nothing of what it was all about." And he seems to have known nothing about "America First" or about "King George," or about anything else of which he knew so much prior to the overwhelming defeat of his allies, former Governor Small and former States Attorney Crowe, when running for re-election. The silence of Big Bill's loud-speaking apparatus is the only reminder of his former bigness.

Twigs of Good-Will

ON the heels of Ramsay MacDonald's good-will tour of the United States and Canada came a conference at Toronto on Developing International-mindedness through the Boyhood of the World. It called together more than one thousand educators, boys' club leaders, and business men from such far-flung outposts of American social work as South America, England and Australia for the sixth annual conference of the International Boys' Work Council. The theme of the conference was based on the assumption that adults are fixed in their minds—they are internationalists or isolationists, militant or pacifistic, for a big navy or for disarmament—whereas youngsters are pliant like twigs and offer the chief hope of a future of understanding and goodwill. Hence the emphasis running through the whole conference program of an international approach to every problem of boys and girls, without respect to creed, color, circumstance, nationality, or condition. It was a striking program, enthusiastically carried out by representatives of such diverse groups as the Boys' Club Federation International, Boy Scouts of America, Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, Woodcraft League, Rotary International, Kiwanis International, Optimist International, Lions International, Civitan International, Knights of Columbus, Shrine, Masons, Elks, Salvation Army, American Prison Association; educators, sociologists and criminologists, and representatives of the Canadian and United States governments.

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Social Workers and Politics

By WILLIAM HODSON

THE presidential campaign of 1928 raised more sharply than ever before the question of the social worker participating in politics. Mr. Hoover had fed the starving peoples of many lands and had come to grips with the specter of disaster in the Mississippi floods. Mr. Smith for more than twenty years had successfully fought the battle of protective legislation for the disadvantaged. Throughout the campaign there was talk of social statesmanship and public welfare, and the social worker realized, perhaps for the first time, that some of the things that interest him most have become subject matter of national politics.

Thus it was natural that committees were organized by social workers in behalf of both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith and statements favorable to their choices were issued. There were many among us, however, who questioned the wisdom of taking part in politics, as social workers, and it seems worth while to review the question, for the influence of the social worker is steadily increasing and the pressure for political action will, in all probability, increase proportionately.

There are said to be 25,000 social workers in the United States of whom some 4,500 are members of the American Association of Social Workers. The strength of the group is not measured by total numbers, however, nor by the growing solidarity of interest through professional organization. It lies rather in the gradual acceptance of the social worker by the community as one skilled in the art of adjusting human relations, and the recognition that there is inherent in that skill a measure of authority and expert judgment in public welfare questions. This means, as it has meant in law and medicine, that the social worker will be looked to more and more for leadership; and the extent of that leadership will depend upon our willingness to accept the responsibility incident to it and our capacity to develop statesmanship capable of applying the experience gained in many fields of service to the wider problems of governmental policy and administration.

We have always had among our number a few such leaders. The demand of the future is for a much larger number who can guide public action by interpreting the accumulated experience and understanding of the profession of social work. Our contribution to public welfare, then, becomes the concern and responsibility of the whole professional group. Leadership in social progress cannot be achieved by remaining aloof from political activity. But to engage in certain aspects of it raises questions which must be answered by each of us in the light of his own situation. Here, as elsewhere in life, there are occasions when to refrain from politics may be the best course or, at least, a desirable self-denial in the discharge of one's obligations or in the attainment of ultimate objectives. On the other hand, it is easy to find what seem to be good reasons for inaction which are merely a cloak for timidity and inertia.

What are the types of political activity in which the social worker may wish to engage? At least five may be cited by way of illustration.

First, initiating and promoting social legislation, including adequate appropriations for public welfare departments and institutions.

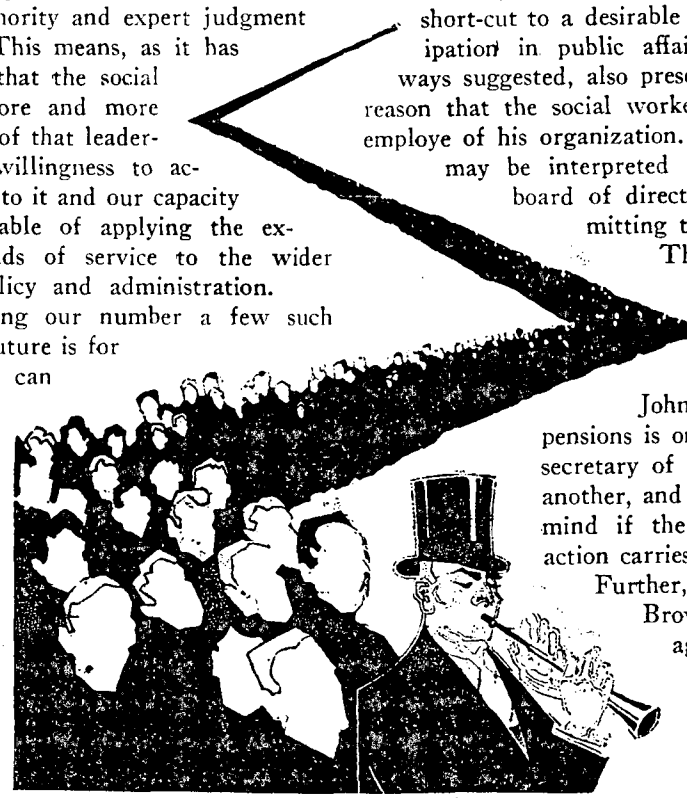
Second, securing the appointment of properly trained personnel in public welfare departments.

Third, promoting and maintaining good standards of service in public welfare departments.

Fourth, encouraging the establishment of new or the extension of old public welfare services.

Fifth, participating in the election of public officials who are peculiarly acceptable because of their records or beliefs on welfare problems as well as by reason of general qualifications.

Social workers have always engaged more or less in all of these activities. Only the fifth necessarily involves partisan politics. But it should not be overlooked that frequently the only way to reform public welfare administration, both as to personnel and practice, is by putting in office men who are sympathetic to social legislation. In other words, partisan politics may prove to be a necessary short-cut to a desirable result. Moreover, open participation in public affairs in any of the other four ways suggested, also presents difficulties for the obvious reason that the social worker is not a free agent but the employe of his organization. In the public mind his action may be interpreted as having the sanction of his board of directors, thus, by implication, committing the board and the organization. This danger is enhanced by the fact that a social worker does not usually identify himself to the public by his name alone but by his title as well. John Brown's support of old age pensions is one thing; but John Brown, the secretary of the Family Welfare Society, is another, and the advocates of pensions won't mind if the public assumes that Brown's action carries the endorsement of his society. Further, the community in which John Brown lives is conservative and against "socialistic notions." Old age pensions are regarded as something imported from Bolshevik Russia. Shall Brown publicly espouse pensions and thus jeopardize the support of his society? He may shortly be in need of a pension himself!



THE PIED PIPER OF POLITICS

From the jacket design for Political Behavior, by Frank R. Kent (William Morrow & Co.)

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It is worth noting that a single vote for LaFollette, without undue publicity or public activity, has been known to produce injurious effects.

As social workers, we have obligations and responsibilities to our boards and our organizations. Yet we are human beings, with judgments and opinions which are our own and for which our self-respect demands utterance. We are prone to think, too, that the promotion of our beliefs will serve the public welfare and we desire freedom to act accordingly.

WE may consider to what extent political action is a responsibility, both of the social worker and his board. Board and staff are engaged in a joint enterprise. The knowledge, experience, and point of view gained are, or should be, common to both. Within the scope of the organization, the need for administrative or legislative reform should be understood by both lay and professional workers. Naturally, however, the urgency of the need is more immediate and vital to the worker on the job than to the board members and the latter represent points of view and opinions which affect their consideration of any question having political implications.

I recall a board meeting called by a large family welfare society to consider old age pensions. One member announced that the society had no business going into the question at all; it was a matter for economists and politicians. After long discussion, the society decided that some kind of security in old age was necessary as a matter of decency and justice to aging persons and that an organization which was created to care for the needy, including the aged, might properly be expected to have an informed judgment growing out of its long experience in that field. A committee was appointed to study the question and report back. Whether the society will ultimately take formal action is still an open question, but the decision that old age security was not the exclusive concern of economists and politicians was clear gain.

It seems to me that a social agency is under obligation to make known the facts of its own experience as they bear on a particular social problem within the range of that experience. More, if a substantial measure of agreement can be arrived at within board and staff, the organization should go on record publicly for or against a particular method of dealing with the problem. I do not contend that every proposal with a welfare label should receive favored treatment, and it is well to remember also that perfunctory action will impair the influence of any group. Every social service institution is a storehouse of facts which can be put to use if there is the will to do so.

HERE is the challenge, then, to the social worker: that he establish with his board the principle of its obligation to study, consider and act upon matters of public concern on which it may properly be expected to have a judgment, thus offering to the public its fund of information and a wise leadership growing out of its experience. If, in the course of this procedure, the board and staff find themselves in agreement, as they frequently will, the social worker will not be faced with a dilemma and he will have brought to the cause the broad influence of a responsible group of citizens.

But what if he finds himself in disagreement with his board? Having submitted the issue, shall he abide the result and refrain from any public action which would be subject to misinterpretation or which would tend to disrupt his organization?

In general this would seem to be the proper course. Repeated conflict between board and staff can have but one result, and that to the detriment of work which needs to be done. Occasionally, however, there arises a question of such importance that it arouses the response of deep conviction that will not be silenced. Then the social worker who is worthy of his calling and true to himself will take his stand and abide the consequences, ready if necessary to offer his resignation without a show of either martyrdom or bravado. In every profession, convictions that are worth anything are sometimes costly to uphold and social work is no exception. It remains to be added that while the final determination of the matter rests with the board of directors, a high sense of respect for the worth of personality may properly lead to the conclusion that an executive with a conscience and backbone is worth more than a weak hireling without opinions.

There still remains to be considered the participation of the social worker in party politics. A distinguished member of the National Conference of Social Work once chose to support publicly a radical candidate who was in disfavor in his community. Several members of his board objected, and he asked for a meeting of the board to discuss the situation. In a prepared statement he gave his reasons for his choice and defended his right to absolute freedom of judgment in that regard. He asked that the board go on record as to the principle involved. They did so, and fully approved his position.

TWO questions are raised here. One is freedom of choice, and the other is freedom to express that choice openly or to associate with others in doing so. To both of these questions I offer an unqualified and uncompromising yes. It is unthinkable that any person, much less a social worker, should feel constrained to exercise his franchise in secret and with the furtive movements of a thief in the night lest somebody refuse to contribute a few dollars to the organization with which he is connected.

In the last presidential campaign, several members of the National Conference associated themselves in a committee to support Mr. Smith, as others did Mr. Hoover. Some of our friends in various parts of the country who were asked to join the committee replied that it was not within the province of social workers to take such action and further that the formation of political committees of the sort was contrary to sound professional standards. I respect the decision of anyone, who for reasons satisfactory to himself, refuses to join any committee, political or otherwise. I do not quarrel with the social worker who prefers to vote his choice without disclosure of his intentions. But I deny that there is any rule or policy of the profession, or any obligation to any organization with which he is associated, which binds him to a contrary course. The decision as to voting and as to open association with others in promoting his candidate is his, and his alone, and this principle should be recognized by every fair-minded board of directors in the country. Every board member would unhesitatingly assert the right for himself, and he cannot justly deny it to others, regardless of the character of his relation to them. Quite apart from this aspect of the matter, I see no sound reason affecting the profession of social work itself which would suggest that like-minded social workers should not act in concert to secure the election of suitable public officials, particularly when issues of public welfare and social progress

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are at stake. It is easy to find good reason of principle or policy for inaction when timidity or inertia are the real paralyzing factors. As social workers, we are an employed group and on the job are subject to the final authority of our employers. It is the more important, therefore, that we free ourselves from direct or subtle influences and controls when the occasion calls for independent judgment and action. No profession can enjoy a vigorous growth if dominated by the "hired hand" psychology, which inhibits the expression of conviction and weakens the will to act. College professors have recognized this danger and have attempted to meet it though their national association and otherwise by promoting within their group, and in the public mind, an acceptance of the principles of academic freedom. Intelligent people no longer assume that a university is committed to a political program or a particular candidate for office because a group of its professors support the cause or candidate. Universities, with some notable and distressing exceptions, are coming gradually to this point of view.

The only way to achieve freedom is to exercise it, and the only way to develop acceptance of the social worker's right to think for himself is by actually doing it.

Labor Looks at Itself

By LOUIS STARK

A SLIM, anemic girl who told without bitterness the story of the southern textile strikes, a weather-worn old seaman who plead for "the fighting spirit" and warned against "special privilege which would separate labor from the rest of the people"—these two speakers symbolized in themselves the high points of the forty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto last month. Not in recent years have such important and fundamental issues been discussed at length nor such far-reaching decisions been taken as at the 1929 gathering.

At the forefront of the convention business was the organization of the textile and other workers of the South. Recent events at Marion, North Carolina, where six strikers were killed by a sheriff and his deputies; the three abortive strikes at Elizabethton, Tennessee, and the general unrest in the South deepened by the introduction of the "stretch-out" system—these were brought to a focus by the speakers.

Nobody who listened to Margaret Bowen (see The Survey for June 15, page 342), the frail young descendant of a line of pre-Revolutionary ancestors, could fail to be touched by her narrative. It was not merely the story of a young mountain girl who became a strike lieutenant at Elizabethton. It was an unadorned tale, omitting bitterness and melodrama, yet it drew such a picture of the struggle for organization that there were tears in many eyes when she finished. Confined solely to a narrative of the strikes at the Bemberg and Glanzstoff Mills, the young girl spoke for every southern textile worker who is today seeking help through the road of a new experience—unionism. Change the name of the mill and of the town, and Margaret Bowen's experience is the universal current experience of textile workers below the Mason and Dixon line, with those few exceptions that so strikingly and so hopefully prove the rule.

In Margaret Bowen the delegates saw the South appealing for help. But they also recalled their own early struggles to organize against an opposition as relentless as that portrayed by the girl before them. And there was a second thrill when the Baird twins, Kenosha hosiery strikers, told the story of twenty-two months of struggle against the Allen-A Hosiery Company and their defiance of the preliminary injunction because their father (a union miner) told them to "go ahead and defy the injunction like grand old Samuel Gompers did—and of course we always obey our father."

Andrew Furuseth, veteran of the International Seamen's Union, his Viking's face deeply furrowed by every wind that blows the seas, lifting his voice in appeal for the textile workers, was a flaming spirit. He told the convention that the fight in the South was not alone that of the workers there but the fight of the whole labor movement. There could be no decent wages in the North for any labor unless there were decent wages in the South for all labor because of the competition between the two sections. The struggle, said Furuseth, would be bitter and difficult:

Ireland in The Columbus Dispatch

North Carolina's Menace

> You must realize it and you must be ready to walk the same road that the early Christians had to walk and that the agitators that organized discontent in the church had to walk for centuries and centuries. You have to go through the same kind of struggle to get equal freedom on the industrial field that we have obtained on the political field, and I want you to understand that so that you will know there is no mercy, there is no consideration of humanity that will count now. It is simply a question of whether you are strong enough, whether you are ready to give sacrifice enough to rouse the whole people to what this fight means.
>
> Now is the time for us to go in, now is the time for us to take the consequences of going in, and may God give us the strength to do it.

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This same high note was struck by President William Green and others, and Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Waterbury Central Labor Union called for a revival of "the spirit of the old men and the old days of the American Federation of Labor."

THE motion to organize the South went through unanimously after it had been suggested by William Canavan of the Stage Hands Union, that a fund of a million dollars be raised for the work. Whether an editorial in the Scripps-Howard papers, keenly critical of the federation's work in the South for the last thirty years, was in considerable measure responsible for the militant ring of the speeches or not, none could be found to criticize the action. The editorial was bitterly resented as "baseless and criminal."

Another important decision was the approval of organized labor's "last word," or perhaps "next to the last word," on injunctions. The anti-injunction bill, to be introduced into the next Congress, is the result of a year's study and of consultation with leading senators and legal luminaries. It embodies, in the opinion of its proponents, provisions to strike the shackles of the injunction from the body of labor. The only voice lifted against the measure was that of Furuseth, who fought for the principles of the defeated Shipstead bill as amended, which would have limited the injunction to cover only tangible property. The fact that Furuseth, an omnivorous reader of social history and a special student of the injunction, has been correct in the past does not necessarily mean that his prophecy will be fulfilled. He predicted that if the new bill is passed, it would overtly recognize the equity power of the courts, put labor in a class seeking special privilege and separate labor from the rest of the people "in the struggle that is to come."

Vice-President Matthew Woll and Victor Olander assured the convention that while the bill is not perfect it is the best bill yet prepared and would, to a very considerable degree, remedy the injunction evil. When the vote was taken Furuseth stood alone, as he has stood on many occasions. It may be recalled that Furuseth warned labor against the Clayton Act, hailed at first as "American labor's Magna Charta," but his voice went unheeded until the Duplex case affirmed his prediction that the Clayton Act would work out to extend the power of the equity courts in labor cases instead of hedging that power about, as labor had expected.

IF the new injunction bill or an amended bill is not adopted in the next year or two, the patience of labor will be sorely tried. It needs no prophet to say that when that time comes, if it does, voices raised in clamor for a political party of labor will gain strength—to what effect remains to be seen. The sentiment of the delegates was apparently against a labor party, objections to which were stated at length by President Green in his greeting to the British fraternal delegates. Nobody can say to what point labor may not be driven by sheer desperation. The position was well put by John Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department, who said:

> Our right to organize and to strike has been taken away from us by the equity courts; our right to refuse to work has been taken away from us to such an extent that a minority opinion of the Supreme Court was that the majority report was a re-establishment of involuntary servitude. We have reached the turning point. Now is the time when we must have relief. If there is anything the trade union movement can do, now is the time to do it because there can be no question before us equal to that of our right to organize and our right to function.

So keenly did Frey and Furuseth feel the necessity for gaining such fundamentals as the right to organize and to strike, that they were disposed to be impatient of social legislation, such as old age pensions, endorsed at the convention. Furuseth made a "fighting speech." He told the delegates that unless they regained the power to strike and the power to boycott they would not be able to meet many more times in convention and deal with the question of the sick, the old, and the indigent. The labor army, he explained, was for the purpose of fighting and battles are won by fighting; the wounded were sometimes left behind in great struggles. As soon as labor learned to fight efficiently, there would be fewer people dependent when they reached the age of forty-five or fifty.

The reports placed considerable stress on technological unemployment and the placing of age limits for hiring.

AT the Metal Trade Department convention, President John O'Connell and Secretary Frey discussed the growing volume of manufactures hitherto part of our export trade but now turned out in foreign plants owned by Americans. They pointed out that Henry Ford has shut down his tractor plant in this country and opened one in Ireland to make tractors both for the continent and the United States. The tractors will come here free of duty because the Treasury Department has ruled that they are agricultural implements. Immigration regulations having cut off the supply of cheap labor, the manufacturers, it was said, established foreign branches not only to make there what they formerly exported from this country, but also to export into the United States products once made by American workmen. While no immediate solution of this complex question was offered, labor was warned to study it.

Confronted with a serious unemployment situation in the Southwest, the local labor organizations have pressed for several years for stricter regulation of immigration from Mexico. The convention reaffirmed its policy of having the quota system applied to Mexico and Latin-America, and some argued vehemently for a quota for Canada. The daily migration of some 15,000 workers from Windsor to Detroit was used as the focus for this argument.

The immigration policy of the federation is being tightened year by year. This time it was agreed to work for a 50 per cent reduction of the number of immigrants who arrived last year, meaning that the labor movement will agree to but 76,000 new immigrants for next year.

The ovation to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald was one of the high spots of the convention. He was greeted as the spokesman of British workers and in his happy speech Mr. MacDonald reminded the convention that he was the same workman as of old. The calculated absence from the platform of one or two members of the Executive Council heightened the impression that some of the old Gompers "die-hards" would never lift a finger for a rapprochement between American and British labor.

President Green made several speeches that were generous in tone and created an excellent public atmosphere. From the press table one had the impression that Mr. Green was anxious to proceed as rapidly as possible on the road to necessary reforms. His handicaps are those of the leader of a federation of voluntary associations who must conciliate many diverse elements. Taken as a whole, the convention was the liveliest meeting in eight or nine years.

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A Toast to John Dewey

By JANE ADDAMS

JOHN DEWEY was a member of the first board of Hull-House trustees. It consisted of two or three business men, two or three philanthropic women, and the philosopher, to keep us from becoming either hard-boiled or sentimental in this new undertaking, which the English somewhat heavily called "residential study of the problems of poverty." Unlike many trustees, he actually worked on the job: he took Julia Lathrop's Plato Club for a series of Sunday afternoons one mid-winter, some days so stormy that only the "cranks" came.

The Plato Club was an epitome of all discussions held on social questions in the nineties. You propounded your theory and stuck to it through thick and thin, and no compromise was permitted! You either believed in heredity or you believed in environment, and the very highschools debated the question with the same fervor brought to bear upon the problem of the priority of the chick or the egg. It was therefore most significant when John Dewey, who came to the new University of Chicago in 1894, announced the theory, or rather when the theory slowly leaked out, of an ever changing society in constant need of exploration and rediscovery; but stranger still was his ultimate test of the utility of any social scheme. Even Mr. Dooley said to Mr. Hennessy in the Chicago Tribune itself, "The question is, Hennessy, does it work? The jawing isn't worth a tinker's dam."

It was still more useful then, when John Dewey began a little practice school which he established near the University of Chicago, and demonstrated among other things the inter-action between the individual and his environment. He studied the response of each child, not to a static environment but to various surroundings largely produced by the child himself. An historic period having made itself at home in the child's imagination, he energetically dug, built, wove and cooked according to his needs in a primitive hut or a moated castle.

John Dewey's little yellow-covered book, School and Society, made so clear the necessity for individualizing each child that it is quite fair, I think, to say that his insistence upon an atmosphere of freedom and confidence between the teacher and pupil, of a common interest in the life they led together, profoundly affected all similar relationships, certainly those between the social worker and his client. We were used to saying that the welfare of the community is a mutual responsibility, but John Dewey told us that the general intelligence is dormant, with its communications broken and faint, until it possesses the public as its medium.

He, who had so highly individualized the children in his school as to drive their parents into alarmed protest, warned us not to make exceptions of ourselves in regard to the experiences of life. But as he had socialized the children by giving them an almost empirical consciousness of the race life, so he individualized us by the corollary that the dear public itself—for which we were so much concerned—comes into existence through the extension of the acts of individuals beyond those personally involved.

Perhaps the entire psychological approach to the problems of social welfare was implicit in the situation when that group of brilliant men formed the Department of Philosophy at the new University of Chicago. Most of them had been attached in some way to the University of Michigan. There were James Tufts, John Dewey, George Mead and James Angell, if I may be permitted to use Quaker nomenclature. This philosophic department was one of those which incorporated pedagogy within itself. Many educators had been philosophers and a few philosophers had been educators, but this department broke down those invisible walls which so stubbornly separate one academic department from another. There is nothing in all creation like it, excepting the unbreakable division walls between the different departments of the United States government.

PERHAPS we may trace back to this group of men the movement now culminating in the brand new psychiatric social worker and in the institutes of juvenile research. It began, in Chicago at least, when a student of John Dewey's was put in charge of the Child Study Department in the public schools. It was largely the prestige of Dr. Dewey himself which enabled the department to come into existence and perhaps it is not a mere coincidence that it was Chicago that founded the first psychopathic clinic attached to its Juvenile Court which in its turn had been the pioneer ten years earlier, because children were entitled to a court adapted to their own needs. We are impatient for the time when such a treatment may be extended to the adult criminal. At the moment the data supplied by the psychologists is often left on the hands of the embarrassed judge as extra-legal material; he cannot permit it to affect the judical decision, although it may be convincing enough to weigh heavily upon his conscience.

Courtesy The Columbia Varsity

The luncheon given in New York by a National Committee to Honor John Dewey on the seventieth birthday of America's outstanding philosopher and teacher brought together two thousand friends and former students from all parts of the country. To them, Jane Addams, going back to Hull-House beginnings and reviewing an old friendship, offered this tribute which we are privileged to publish in part.

Whatever may be the outcome of these newer experiments, many of John Dewey's contemporaries are certain of one thing: that the problems of social welfare in our own time have never been so squarely faced as by the philosopher who deliberately made the study of men and their intelligences a foundation for the study

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of the problems with which men have to deal. In those years when we were told by the scientists, or at least by the so-called scientists, that the world was in the grasp of sub-human forces against which it was absurd to oppose the human will, John Dewey calmly stated that the proper home of intelligence was the world itself and that the true function of intelligence was to act as critic and regulator of the forces which move the world.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to this worldly wisdom of his —the most impressive acknowledgement of his contribution to social welfare—has been the confidence with which one distracted nation after another has called him into their councils. We were in China only a few months after the Deweys had been there. The Philosophy Club at Peking was voluble with admiration, insisting that the philosophy of Dewey and his concepts of conduct could be compared to no one but to Confucius himself. It may have been this pious juxtaposition which moved one of these nascent philosophers gravely to remark, that it was a pity that when America needed a new religion the citizens had not called upon John Dewey to found it instead of Mrs. Eddy. Following the Dewey technique, Alice Dewey had inaugurated the office of Dean of Women at the National University at Nanking, to make clear that co-education was feasible in China as elsewhere. I shall always remember the tribute of affectionate appreciation given by her Chinese successor.

I DO not know much personally of Dr. Dewey's journey to Turkey, although I have no doubt it was as successful as his others were, but I do wish that I might reproduce to you the enthusiasm on the part of the young Mexicans; of Saenz, the present minister of education; of Vasconsalez, who previously held that office; of the school of gifted artists who, as they decorate the vast walls of the educational buildings with scenes from the history of the Aztecs and other Indians, always bear in mind the educational theory as they conceive John Dewey propounded it to Mexico. They showed us a wall in a boys' school upon which the paintings had been deliberately defaced because they violated the canons of the new education and had imitated the frivolities of a dead art.

It is hard to exaggerate the gratitude of the young Russian intelligentsia in this country for the report that Dr. Dewey gave of the contemporary Russian experiment not only in education but in rebuilding the social structure itself. The representatives of a misunderstood and unpopular cause are devoted above all others to the recognized authority who becomes the champion of their cause through a clear and objective statement of the facts. He has done this many times. Years ago, before trade unions had proved their social utility and when it was scarcely respectable to be identified with them, John Dewey made it clear for them and for all their Chicago friends. Later he entered into a contest with the unions themselves that they might not curtail freedom in their educational enterprises.

THAT John Dewey should take an active part in the successful movement for the outlawry of war, is perhaps a corollary of his wide acquaintance with this world of ours and his desire for a stable foundation for those superstructures of social welfare of which we venture to dream.

Only once in a public crisis did I find my road taking a sharp right angle to the one he recommended. That fact in and of itself gave me pause to think, and almost threatened my confidence in the inevitability of that road. Our rough journeyings thereon often confirmed John Dewey's contention that unless truth vindicates itself in practice it easily slips into futile dogma.

Advocates of peace in time of war, we were perforce thrust into the position of the doctrinaire, although the Dewey teaching saved us from resorting to the ineffable solace vouchsafed to the self-righteous, and as we struggled in one country after another for a foothold in reality and actually found it, we were grateful to him for having taught us a method.

Of course, even in those days when I first knew John Dewey, he bore certain earmarks of the traditional absent-minded philosopher. I vividly remember when he lost a newly acquired doctor's hood at the fifty years' celebration of the founding of the University of Wisconsin. At the moment I was walking with the venerated president of the University of Michigan, down that path which seems to connect the somber dome of the university with the gilded dome of the State House. Angell and Addams had "swapped" stories of foreign visitors whom we had entertained and we had almost reached a decision to collaborate on a book entitled, Famous People whose Boots We have Blacked, for at that time distinguished foreigners—innocent of the domestic system prevailing on the broad and democratic prairies—confidingly flung their boots outside their bedroom doors, little suspecting that only their hosts would deign to pick them up. President Angell, whose diplomatic services had taken him well over the world, whose tolerant and kindly spirit had appraised many men of many lands, listened delightedly when asked if he had lost a hood, and replied, "Of course, it is Dewey's. The occasion wouldn't be complete unless he *had* lost it!" Turning to me he remarked, "Dewey, of all men on this campus today, will probably make the greatest contribution, in spite of the fact that they have combed the universities from Oxford down for this occasion."

ALTHOUGH Dr. Dewey is not easy to read, nor in the Chautauqua sense, a popular lecturer, through the conscious use of his luminous mind he has almost made over the connotations on the very word philosopher for thousands of people. This has been the result of his deliberate convictions. May we quote his own words which one of his students has placed on the title page of his last book: "Better it is for philosophy to err in active participation in the living struggles and issues of its own age and times, than to maintain an immune monastic impeccability. To try to escape from the snares and pitfalls of time by recourse to traditional problems and interests—rather than that, let the dead bury their own dead." It is such winged words as these which have endeared John Dewey to those who live in settlements or undertake other lines of social welfare.

I remember during certain strenuous days in Chicago when we were under cross-fire in a bewildering situation of a strike turned into a lockout, that I thought with primitive green envy of university professors on the other side of town secure from the bludgeonings of both trade unionists and capitalists. But at least one of these professors promptly entered the industrial arena. It was part of his life-long effort to embody truth in conduct. He has qualified for a preeminent position among all those committed to the long struggle for social betterment.

It is a toast rather than a topic—John Dewey and Social Welfare!

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Nursing by Leg Power

By DOROTHY DEMING

Drawings by Florence Marvyne Bauer

"WHAT'S public and what's healthy about a public health nurse anyway?" Mary punched her pillow wrathfully and scowled at me. She had parted from a superfluous pair of tonsils the day before and I had suggested she call a public health nurse to watch her temperature and make her comfortable. "The nurse who was here today," she continued, "charged me a dollar. What's public about that? I pay city taxes, and if she calls herself a health nurse, what's she taking care of sick people for?"

"Do you really want to know, Mary, or is this just a sample of your tonsilless disposition?"

"I want to know. I've seen them 'round—husky, upright creatures, in grey or blue wash dresses, dark coats and hats and that inevitable bag. They hoof it past you in common-sense shoes, always in a hurry, faces intent, but kind of friendly too. How do they get that way?"

"It's a long story. They take a post-graduate course in walking and stair-climbing—dark stairs, rickety stairs, greasy stairs. If they work in the country they practice maneuvering a Ford out of mud, sand, or snow banks, changing tires, finding Mrs. Farmer who lives in the third house on the second road to the left after you pass the hollow tree where Joe Higgins killed the bear last winter, and—"

"Susan! I suppose you think I'm still too groggy to know that you're talking nonsense! If you can't answer a civil question—"

Of all the miracles! Mary actually craving information about public health nurses—she'd seen them 'round, forsooth! Who hasn't? But the whys and wherefores! I offered her a drink of water to strengthen her for the coming ordeal.

"There are more than twelve thousand public health nurses in the United States," I began didactically. "The professional crowd have a mouthy definition of the job: 'Public health nursing is an organized community service, not for profit, rendered by graduate nurses to the individual, family and community. This service includes the interpretation and application of medical, sanitary and social procedures for the correction of defects, prevention of disease, and the promotion of health, and may include skilled nursing care of the sick in their homes.'"

"Horrors! I feel much worse!"

"I knew you would, but the school kiddies have the right idea when they whisper to each other, 'Cheese it, fellars, here's the teacher-nurse! Wash yer paws!' The public health nurse is a teacher-nurse, with a nicely balanced ability to be one or the other as the situation demands. If Mrs. Hordemup has broken her ankle and needs the skilled care of a graduate nurse only once a day, she calls the nurse part of the public health nurse and scarcely gets a glimpse of the teacher. On the other hand, if Mrs. Poormother doesn't know how to launder her new baby, the teacher section of the nurse appears, and she gets a lesson in baby-bathing. Most of the time the public health nurse isn't conscious herself which ability she is using, nor is her patient. It's just one big inseparable job.

"Suppose you wanted to be a public health nurse. You finish high school—34 out of every 100 do. You enter a school of nursing connected with a registered hospital, you graduate, take state board exams, and become a graduate registered nurse. Probably you will try private duty nursing for a while, then one day there comes an urge, a social urge. You decide you would rather nurse five or six patients part of the time than one patient all of the time. It gives you a share in the community life, outside interests, time to yourself, and a steady salary. Somehow you scrape money together and take a course in public health nursing at a recognized college. Last year 1,119 nurses registered for courses. Of course there are hundreds of public health nurses who have never studied the theory of the work, but they do not stand so good a chance of advancement."

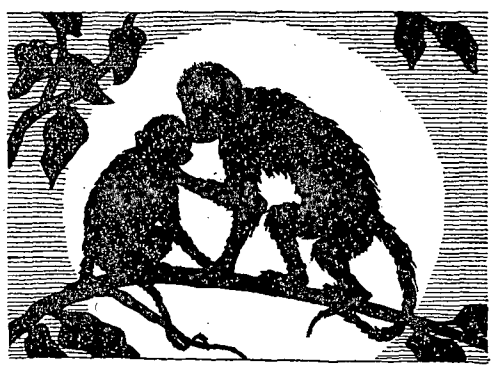
I paused for breath.

"So they teach!" Mary commented, "My nurse didn't teach me a thing."

"My dear Mary! Now I know your nurse had good preparation for her job. She taught you how to read your clinical thermometer, though how you have reached your age without knowing staggers me. She fixed your light for night reading in a way you have never thought of. She wrapped your icebag so that it wouldn't drip on your pillow, left a list of foods you can eat, wrote out that recipe for milk whip, explained why your ears hurt, and you never knew she taught you a thing!"

"Maybe," Mary admitted, "but still—"

"Now Mary, picture that same nurse in the home of a poor tenement family. The mother knows about six words of English. Two of the eight children have influenza. The father coughs constantly and is out of work. There are no medical supplies in the house, no fresh linen, not even a quarter for the gas meter—does she have to know how to teach? Add to



It is a far cry from the first nurse—a gentle monkey mother cleansing the wounds of her too combative son—to the 1929 model of public health nurse, in her trig blue uniform, going about teaching the prevention of disease and binding up the wounds of her community. But the spirit of the two is the same—a desire to restore the suffering to health. Here, after evolution has blazed the trail for modern science, is a picture of the traveler who does her nursing by leg power.

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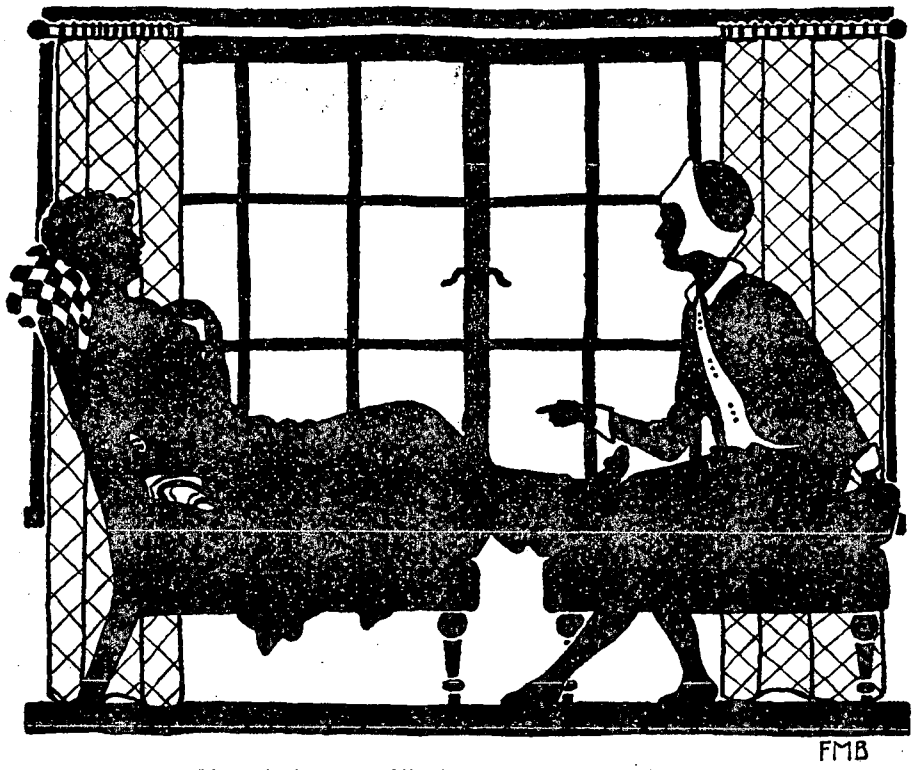

Mary had seen public health nurses around, forsooth

her home visiting, assistance at clinics, conferences, mothers' clubs, school nursing, nursing in industries, a few talents on the side, such as poster-making, public speaking, committee management, automobile hygiene—and you have a nursing job *plus!"*

"I understand why she's a health nurse, but I'm still in the dark about that dollar of mine. Did she pocket it herself?"

"Not much! Nurses are not allowed to receive gifts of money. That dollar went right back to the association which employs her. A dollar is what one visit actually costs. Many public health nurses are employed by official agencies, such as the state, county or city departments of health, or the board of education. These are tax-supported, and therefore their service is free. Sometimes a service is only partially supported by official funds, in which case patients able to pay are charged for care. Your nurse is a staff member of an organization wholly financed by private funds, collected through the Community Chest. These chest gifts are intended for the needy, so a fee is collected from all who can get a nurse at a specified time. That is called the appointment service."

"You mean to say my nurse makes free, part-pay, full-pay, and special-pay visits?"

"Right—and the same service to all. There is another basis of payment: visits to policy-holders in certain insurance companies are charged to the companies at the full cost, under the terms of a contract. So you have contract-pay cases.

"The administration of a large organization is in the hands of an executive director who is responsible to a board of directors. She has supervisors under her, staff nurses, and occasionally student nurses in their last year of training who are getting a taste of public health work before they graduate. Of course, there are hundreds of rural nurses working alone, with lay committees, who have only such supervision as a state bureau of public health nursing can give.

"Staff nurses have an eight-hour day, forty-four-hour-week, a month's vacation and two weeks sick leave with pay, usually. Salaries range from $1,400 to $1,800 for staff nurses, $1,600 to $7,000 for supervisors and executives—depending!"

"Whew! I feel as if I knew more about them than they knew themselves."

"It all broadcasts smoothly, but there's some static. There's the question of how much education a public health nurse needs for her job, where her job ends and the social worker's, visiting teacher's or nutritionist's begin, and whether the trend is toward private or official control of public health nursing.

"There's a catch in everything, and let me warn you, if you are sick don't expect a public health nurse to do much for you, except in an emergency, until you call a doctor. A fundamental principle of a nurse's existence is that she gives nursing care only under the direction of a licensed physician. She has standing orders, but they don't go far. It's a hard rule, but in the long run safeguards each member of the sickness triangle—the patient, the doctor and the nurse. Infringement, with the best intentions in the world, may lead to misunderstanding, harm, even danger to the patient, as a little reflection will show.

"Now do you think you understand what a public health nurse does, Mary?"

But there was no answer. Mary was asleep.

Chimneys

RAELENE NEWELL WHITE

Ten chimneys in particular
Reflected in the oily flow
Of muddy Hackensack
Through Jersey meadows to the bay.
Ten chimneys, stiff against the dingy sky,
You are removed from walls below
As mountain heights from valleys where they have their roots.
Yet, so you may presume,
Bright Herculean muscles strain
In sprawling labyrinths of steel,
And proud Promethean eyes, blood-shot,
Peer through the meteoric sparks.
Chimneys, I am Labor, and each day
I lift my eyes to you as to a spire,
And watch your smoke-plumes in the wind
Drift seaward with low-flying gulls.
Then let no sons of men forget
Or under-rate our partnership,
For in the hour that Labor dies,
And Vulcan's hammer lies unused on silent forge,
Ten chimneys, smokeless, stark and cold,
Will stand like ghosts by Hackensack.

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Shall America Feed China?

I. No: The Red Cross Commissioners' Report

An Official Digest by ERNEST P. BICKNELL, Chairman

It has been estimated that thirty million Chinese are continually attempting to sustain life on less than the minimum required for subsistence. . . . Of the famine that is present every day we hear little; and the three million or more that die each year of starvation . . . are accepted as representing the normal mortality of the Chinese people.—Henry Kittredge Norton: China and the Powers, page 173.

APPALLING as these chronic conditions are, they have been accepted as normal for China. They have existed for generations and are inevitable until a general improvement in living standards is established. When the usual routine of life and labor is interrupted and the barely balanced scale of existence is disturbed in any part of the country, large numbers of people are plunged below the dead-line of starvation. If this condition occurs in an agricultural region, it is commonly referred to as a "famine." But whether it occurs in city or country, it consists of a localized accentuation of the chronic conditions of impoverishment everywhere to be found.

In the country, deficiency in the supply of food may be the result of natural or artificial causes or a combination of them. The famine of 1928-29 is the result of such a combination, but with artificial causes largely predominating. A drought was the immediate precipitating cause, the last straw added to the overwhelming burdens under which the people were staggering. Ruthlessly plundered by armies, by bandits and by confiscatory taxation, they were unable to meet the contingencies created by failing harvests. Accustomed to occasional droughts, the routine of life has long been adjusted to meet the special demands created by them. Public grain reserves were accumulated during normal years and held against bad years. The thrifty farmers, too, held private reserves for emergencies. But in 1928 and 1929, the regions affected by drought had been denuded of all these reserves. Also, they had been robbed of their draft animals, their carts and farm implements. Many villages had been burned by bandits, many people killed and a reign of terror had demoralized the population. Abundant food existed in other parts of China. It could not be taken into the famine areas in sufficient quantity, first, because some of these areas are so remote and so isolated by mountain ranges that they are reached neither by railroads nor highways, and second, because the railroads have been so crippled and paralyzed by the depredations of the armies that only a fraction of their normal capacity has been available for moving food supplies into accessible famine areas.

It is to be made plain that the destructive forces which were chiefly responsible for the existence of the prevailing conditions did not cease their activity with the onset of the famine. Armies continued to seize the small supplies of food which the presence of famine made doubly precious. Bandits continued their operations. In the provinces the extent of their activities was little less devastating. Exorbitant taxes were drastically collected. Gradually, as the famine regions have become less able to satisfy the demands of military leaders and tax gatherers, their exactions have been reduced. The railroads, however, have remained subject to the demands of the "war lords" who have seized and hold a great proportion of the engines and cars of the roads and who take millions of dollars monthly from the depleted railroad earnings for the support of their outlaw armies, while the roads are creating huge deficits in operating expenses and are falling constantly into a more distressing condition of physical decay.

Estimates of the extent of the famine and its severity

The Red Cross Decision

THE Central Committee of the American National Red Cross has received and considered the report submitted by the American Red Cross Commission to China, consisting of Ernest P. Bicknell, chairman, William M. Baxter, Jr., and Ernest J. Swift, secretary, appointed pursuant to the resolution adopted by this committee at its meeting April 22, 1929.

The Central Committee believes that the commission has discharged its arduous duty with thoroughness and conspicuous ability, and directs that the report be made immediately available to the public, to be printed for distribution to the chapters, accompanied by the more extensive appendices.

The Central Committee hereby accepts the premises and conclusions developed in the report which may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. That the committee learns with deep satisfaction that as the result of abundant rainfall, conditions in the principal famine areas are rapidly improving insofar as the restoration of a normal climatic regime can promote that result;
2. That the destitution which prevails in the famine areas is the cumulative result of the chronic conditions of disorder, the crushing exactions of the war lords, the depredations of bandits, the enforced payment of confiscatory taxation, and the crippling and consequent inability of the railroads to function beyond a fraction of their normal capacity—to these was added a severe drought which brought the whole to a tragic climax;
3. That these conditions do not present a situation which can adequately be dealt with by a foreign emergency relief agency; hence do not warrant an appeal by the Red Cross to the generosity of the American people;
4. That Chinese leaders would no doubt give more thought to the removal of the causes which impoverish their people and bring on such tragedies if they realized the necessity of assuming full responsibility for resulting relief needs; any acceptance of that responsibility by foreign agencies cannot but retard this all important result;
5. That the American Red Cross is convinced only a wise, strong, stable, central government can command the power and resources and continuity of policy necessary to lead China out of her condition of disorder into a new area of peace, security and prosperity; and is further convinced that disastrous conditions leading to continued suffering will constantly recur until such a government comes into being.

Sympathizing deeply as we do with the efforts of patriotic Chinese to bring about these happy conditions, we nevertheless believe that China should be permitted to work out her own salvation, and that to extend relief to her in the absence of conditions plainly due to an act of God—natural causes—but retards her ultimate recovery.

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have varied widely. This variation seems to be due chiefly to the difficulty of drawing a distinct line between the enormous amount of chronic destitution in the country and that special body of need which properly falls into the classification of "famine." Thus we find estimates of the number of persons affected by the famine of 1928-1929 ranging from 4,000,000 by the American Advisory Committee of Peiping, to 65,000,000 by the Famine Relief Commission of the Chinese National Government. The American Advisory Committee endeavored to base its estimate upon the number of accessible sufferers from famine "due to natural causes." Other estimates have not attempted to draw a line between natural and artificial causes. Without this distinction, those who try to measure the famine find themselves adrift upon the shoreless sea of China's poverty.

The fact should be emphasized that famine relief in China is chiefly a matter of the purchase and transportation of grain. The grain is to be found in China. It need not be ground or made into bread or in any way prepared for consumption. It should be delivered to the famine sufferers at convenient points of distribution. Every village is supplied with the simple stone rollers by which the grain is crushed for use. This method of relief-giving reduces organization and administrative costs to a minimum. It holds family and community together and prevents the demoralization inevitable when famine is allowed to drive families to distant places for work or food. A combination of famine prevention measures with relief work, while attractive in theory, is of doubtful wisdom:

1. Because it has a tendency to divert interest and money from the essential object, namely: the direct and immediate relief of suffering.
2. Because the nature of famine prevention projects denies relief benefits to a large proportion of the famine sufferers.
3. Because famine prevention projects require much time for completion, and often continue to make demands upon the relief funds after the famine need has disappeared.

Happily the famine of 1928-1929 is apparently nearing its end insofar as the restoration of normal climatic conditions can promote that result. Abundant rainfall has come to all the more important famine areas during July and August. The need of relief, while not entirely removed, has been very greatly reduced, and a wise application of funds already in the hands of public and private agencies, together with proper support from national and provincial governments, should make further demand upon American philanthropy unnecessary.

Because Chinese methods of reporting afford little opportunity for obtaining full information as to the disposition of relief funds, the American Red Cross Commission is unable to give exact facts as to the amount and distribution of money contributed by the national and provincial governments. The national government in March, 1929, announced a ten million dollar (Mex) famine relief bond issue. Some of these bonds were sold at 66 per cent of face value, but the total amount of sales and the disposition of the proceeds the commission was unable to ascertain. Final reports by the government will probably supply the complete information now lacking. Provincial governments in several instances have expended considerable amounts for relief, now not known to the public, but it may be that eventually all this will be given proper publicity.

Several national and international private organizations have been active in the famine areas. Here only the international agencies need be mentioned. The China Foreign Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai has expended several thousand dollars through local relief committees in the famine areas. A body known as the American Advisory Committee in Peiping has been the recipient of the relief funds collected by China Famine Relief, Inc., of New York. It, however, has not expended these funds but has allotted them for expenditure chiefly to the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peiping. That commission, which is a permanent organization, has been particularly active in relief operations. It works in part through local committees in the famine areas, but its main pre-occupation is with the construction of roads, dykes, irrigation systems, wells, etc., intended to afford relief to famine sufferers through employment and at the same time to leave some permanent contribution toward the prevention of future famines. The Salvation Army also has been active in the famine field.

ONE fact which has been forcibly impressed upon the attention of the American Red Cross Commission is the lack of coordination or cooperation among the relief agencies operating in the same fields. As a rule they were ignorant of each other's work. An attitude of indifference, even of suspicion, was occasionally noted. It is obvious that much of effectiveness is lost by this aloofness. The increased power and momentum which result from coordinated effort, would be reflected in added strength for each unit. Failure to take advantage of this well established principle is equivalent to accepting a smaller return for the money and effort expended when a larger return is available at no greater cost.

Notwithstanding the dark threat of suffocation by the weight of its own population, numerous measures have been discussed which should have some effect in lessening the pressure of life upon the patient Chinese people. Great areas in China's outlying possessions of Tibet, Mongolia, Turkestan, and Manchuria, might afford support for millions of emigrants from the overcrowded provinces. Irrigation and reclamation projects, increasing the productivity of the soil, reforestation, river control, extension of railway systems are among improvements which may some day reduce the famine danger.

There is little doubt that one of the serious needs of China today is the development of a consciousness on the part of the Chinese people respecting the fundamental causes of famine in their country. They would give more thought to these underlying causes if they were obliged to assume responsibility for the resulting relief needs, and any large acceptance of that responsibility by foreign agencies cannot but retard the growth of this public opinion without which little real progress can be expected. But China's problems are enormous, complex and interwoven. They have been vastly increased by the political chaos which prevailed almost constantly from 1911 to the end of 1928 and of which the famine of 1928-1929 has been largely a product. Toward the solution of these problems, foreign philanthropy can do little. Only a wise and stable government can command the power and resources and continuity of policy necessary to lead China out of her period of disorder into a new era of peace and security.

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II. Yes: The China Relief Agencies' Position

By JOHN STEWART BURGESS, of Yenching University

I admit that the American Red Cross report represents a factor in the situation, but it is overdrawn. It is to be regretted that it does not give credit to the relief measures put into effect by the Chinese government and private bodies. It minimizes the drought factor, and lacks a constructive plan to meet the situation. China needs friendly and wise help, not critical aloofness. I urge American help in ways that will stimulate the Chinese to assume increased responsibility for relief work, leading to prevention of future famines. We can administer effective relief work in spite of chaotic conditions. Such a policy is friendly and advisable. Experience proves this possible.—A cable from Dwight W. Edwards, executive director of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

THE description of the chaos in China and the clear analysis of many of its causes make the American Red Cross report a valuable document for all interested in contemporary Oriental conditions. It is not with the data presented that one takes issue, but with the conclusions regarding the inadvisability of large-scale American assistance, and with the one-sided emphasis. While leaving the reader with a clear picture of widespread disorganization, no conception of constructive movements and no appreciation of the vast social transformation now taking place among one-fourth of the human race is suggested.

That famine conditions of large proportions still exist is verified by the latest cable dispatches. While rains have brought partial relief in Hopei and Shantung, no such good fortune has come to Shensi, Kansu, Western Honan, half of Suiyuan, and large sections of Charhar. Cabling from Peiping on October 16, the International Famine Relief Commission reports: "Serious famine conditions will continue in large sections of Northwest China throughout the winter, and until spring crops mature."

As to the contention of the report that in many areas the famine is caused, not by "acts of God," but by war and lack of transportation, and therefore famine sufferers should not be recipients of Red Cross assistance, as the New York Evening Telegram recently pointed out there was no hesitation in affording relief in the wake of the World War which itself was certainly a man-made mess. Even if we narrow the legitimate field for relief to those who are suffering in areas where drought is the principal factor, conservative estimates indicate that there are some four millions affected in these sections. Why not help them? We should add that most famine workers in China give a far higher number of those suffering from the lack of rain.

The whole distinction, however, between man-made and purely natural disasters becomes highly artificial in dealing with famine in China. A custom-hardened, medieval-minded people, largely as the result of the aggressive activities of western diplomats, merchants and missionaries, is in the process of modernization. A nation of local and clan-minded farmers, living in isolated villages, are being welded into an articulate whole. Old imperialistic and paternalistic China has gone forever and the outlines of the new order are emerging. The moderns have organized the Nationalist Government in Central China, and are striving to extend their control over the nation. Six million are in modern schools, but sixty million ought to be. There are a few thousand miles of modern railroads which ought to be increased a hundredfold. Two hundred and forty million dollars are invested in modern industry, but there ought to be many billion. There is the beginning of the awakening and organization of factory-workers and peasants; but the mental outlook of these groups is largely as of old. The Nationalist Government controls a small percentage of the two million armed soldiers, most of whom are serving under contending war-lords who seized political power during the disorganization following the overturning of the Manchu dynasty—the Nationalist Government ought, obviously, to control the whole country.

The term "ought" is out of place if it implies blame on the part of the modernists for not making headway more quickly. China is in the throes of historical forces as inevitable as the "acts of God" of the insurance-writer. It is clearly impossible that these tremendous changes could have been made quickly or easily. They require the creation of new national institutions and the re-orientation of four hundred million people.

The problem, then, is not the careful balancing of whether the millions are starving because of drought or because of war and railroad disorganization; it is—can we effectively help them, caught as they are in a disaster partly due to natural causes and partly incident to a colossal national reorganization.

THE American Red Cross believes that helping these starving people will postpone the time when the Chinese will assume responsibility for caring for their own. There is no evidence that gifts so far have had that effect. On the contrary, demonstrations under foreign supervision of institutional relief, such as orphanages and old people's homes, and of methods of dealing with famine situations, have resulted in the adoption of the new methods by native institutions and the great increase of interest on the part of Chinese citizens in philanthropic work. Famine relief gifts from Americe have not lessened Chinese efforts. Reliable reports from the China Famine Relief estimate the amount given by the Chinese government as thirty million dollars. Edwards cables: "It is to be regreted that it [the Red Cross report] does not give credit to relief measures put into effect by Chinese Government and private bodies." The Chinese conception of "face," and the awakened pride of the Nationalists, forestall the conclusion that foreign aid will decrease domestic effort.

"We can administer effective relief work in spite of chaotic conditions. Such a policy is friendly and valuable." These words of Mr. Edwards, cabled from one of the worst famine areas, have been amply demonstrated by the work of the International Famine Relief Commission. This organization has given intelligent direct relief to hundreds of thousands in Chinese villages, and has initiated valuable enterprises of famine-prevention. By famine labor, wells have been dug, roads built, rivers and canals dredged. A far-reaching system of rural-credit societies has been instrumental in rehabilitating impoverished farmers. The commis-

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sion has a record of the efficient handling of many million dollars. In its entire history there is only one reliable instance of the misdirection of foreign money. In one area, $113 worth of grain was "stolen" by starving Chinese who raided one of their offices.

If the American Red Cross, or any other organization, was expecting completely and adequately to solve the China famine problem by a concerted emergency drive, under American supervision, such a plan was doomed to failure. There is, however, no question that an emergency calling for the relief of millions of starving people does exist, and that effective measures of relief under joint Chinese and American control can both save the lives of millions and be instrumental in preventing future famines. What is, perhaps, more important is that such relief, expended with the full cooperation of the Chinese people, may afford a demonstration to Chinese organizations struggling to meet their own huge social problems, and may be the means of enlisting wider interest in China in constructive social welfare.

It is unfortunate that at this time of crisis in the changing life of China that the American Red Cross should not only refuse to give its own assistance to famine sufferers in China, but should issue a report that will adversely effect all efforts in this country to ameliorate suffering in a great neighboring nation. A generation or two generations from now no doubt the Chinese government and reorganized Chinese philathropic agencies can handle their own difficulties. At present, due to the stupendous problems of the national transformation, as well as to natural causes, the demand for relief is so great that the Nationalist Government and the Chinese people cannot handle their own problems. It is to be hoped that in spite of the Red Cross report the American people will do their best to meet the challenge of need which Nationalist China presents.

Thirty Years of the Consumers' League

By FLORENCE KELLEY

IN the spring of 1899 I was living at Hull-House in the eighth year of the most interesting decade in all my life. For a few months, early in 1892, I had carried on a placement agency for neighborhood girls, adjoining Hull-House and under the same roof with a morgue, agency and morgue both now long forgotten.

In 1892 the federal government made, through Carroll D. Wright, as U. S. commissioner of labor, its inquiry into the slums of great cities. Of this inquiry Hull-House had been the Chicago center, and I had been in charge. The inquiry had brought to light once for all, the characteristics that attend the sweating system always and everywhere, the underpayment, the overcrowding, the squalor of the slums whence issued at that time, in New York and Chicago alike, our garments and a large proportion of our food. The subject had been up at the state and city conferences of the "uplift" bodies for seven years. Public opinion had changed, but little physical improvement had followed.

In 1894 I had been admitted to the bar of Illinois, via Northwestern University Law School, to practice before the Supreme Court of the state, my object being to support in the local courts the eight-hours law for women, the child labor law, and the sweatshop law, which it was my sworn duty to enforce.

From 1893-97, I had the honor and joy of serving four years under that unterrifiable citizen, Governor John P. Altgeld, as chief inspector of factories of the third great manufacturing state in this industrial Republic. My duty was to enforce the foregoing measures with one assistant and ten deputies, equipped with a preposterous appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year. Out of this were to be paid twelve salaries, traveling expenses covering the whole state, and the costs incident to inspecting thousands of tenement shops.

Incidentally, among other activities, I had helped to organize the sadly shortlived, struggling little Consumers' League of Illinois, modeled on earlier eastern ones of which the first was started in New York City in 1888 and 1889, by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell and a group of her friends, whose example had been followed in Boston and Philadelphia.

Drawing by Mabel Pugh

Florence Kelley

This was my background when I entered upon the office of secretary of the National Consumers' League.

In April, 1899, came to Hull-House John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Massachusetts, later for seventeen years president of the league and its most devoted and unwearied exponent, lecturing North and South and East and West, to all kinds of audiences avid for the teachings of that eminently reasonable and persuasive advocate of transition measures from the then prevailing, virtually unmitigated, competitive industry. From the Massachusetts league Mr. Brooks brought the news that a national

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organization was to be formed immediately, and asked me to become its secretary.

No time was lost. The post was accepted and, on May 1, 1899, the first office of the National Federation of Consumers' Leagues was opened in the Charities Building in New York City. Shortly after, its name was shortened to the National Consumers' League.

In all directions there were in those days stirrings of curiosity, and actual promise of sustained interest in the conditions of labor of women and children. Only organization on a national scale was lacking.

THERE were then no comprehensive, continuous, officially published industrial facts, and few effective volunteer organizations for getting them. Feebly manned and worse financed factory inspection offices and bureaus of labor statistics did exist in several states, of which Massachusetts was one. There Carroll D. Wright had, as early as 1876, published facts and interpretations which to this day are recognized as authoritative. This was the exception which proved the rule.

Naturally the first activity of a proposed national federation of leagues formed of only four located in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois, was to obtain as rapidly as possible state, city, college and school member leagues. We had to enlist individuals wherever found, as subscribers to the central organization, through addressing meetings of every accessible kindred body. The idea spread without opposition wherever there were women's clubs and forward-looking churches. The myriad social and anti-social organizations which have sprouted mushroomwise since the war, were then undreamed of. The word "overorganization" in relation to social work had yet to be coined.

Through the effective exertions of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, a Consumers' League was founded in France, by Madame Jean Brunhes, in 1904, there being then 57 branch leagues scattered over the United States.

IN 1908 Mrs. Nathan and I attended the first International Conference of Consumers' Leagues in September at Geneva, Switzerland. There were present representatives of the Consumers' Leagues of France, Switzerland and Germany. There being no Consumers' League in England, delegates came from the Anti-Sweating League. One of them, Mr. Mallon, had just returned to London and came to Switzerland from Australia, where he had been studying the workings of the minimum wage and trade board laws on which he reported so dynamically that the subject has not yet subsided. There were 650 subscribers to the international conference and several hundred men and women were present at every session, including many from the leading industrial nations of Europe. The meetings were held in the aula of the University of Geneva, M. de Morsier, a member of the General Council of Switzerland, presiding. In 1913 Mrs. Nathan and I attended in Antwerp the second International Conference of Consumers' Leagues. Unhappily it was the last. The movement in Europe did not survive the war.

From the foundation of the National Consumers' League our thesis was, that the responsibility for bad conditions rests largely with the consumers; that ignorance is no excuse; that silence gives assent; that useful protest rests always upon carefully sifted facts; that trade unions and philanthropic organizations can only supplement social legislation, not take its place. Among manufacturers there were firms and competing corporations, of great importance, to whose social conscience and whose pride it was possible to appeal successfully, though the Consumers' League was obviously never in a position to add appreciably to the producers' profits. Our appeal was always to their social conscience and pride, and to the consumers' conscience and energy alone.

The value, in advocating social improvements in retail trade, of the appeal to pride, had been steadily demonstrated by the Consumers' League of New York City since its foundation in the winter of 1889-90. To this day it is true that the appeal to fear, for instance of contagion or infection, when addressed to the shopping public has never been an effective appeal. Looking back over the long period of thirty years, it is quite clear that pity has always counted far more as a source of motive power for improving social conditions in the area in which we were engaged, than reason, intelligence or fear.

WHEREVER children worked, the appeal to pity was overwhelming. From puny news boys and violet peddlers on New York City sidewalks, to the wretched, profane, dwarfish little "blower's dogs" in glass houses in the Mississippi Valley and Pennsylvania, from the basting-pullers not yet old enough for primary school, who sat up to all hours with the adult members of their families to work, to the adolescent boys who died in the Cherry Valley coal-mine disaster—wherever children worked, pity assured response from the community in their behalf. So, in the course of years, the National and State Child Labor Committees arose from our revelations.

The first important discovery in the field of economics made by the New York Consumers' League in its first year was, that there was no lowest level beneath which the wages of women could not be crowded down. At that time this was a most painful surprise because of the American tradition of the superior position of the American wage-earners. After the New York City white list of department stores had been in use some years, there was a provision for six dollars a week as the lowest wage limit for stores.

When in 1900 the National Consumers' League label was introduced for use on women's stitched white underwear, no wage limit was set. It was so obvious that with no union in the workshops, and no trade board in the states, there was no basis; and not until the publication of a book entitled Making Both Ends Meet by Sue Ainslie Clark and Edith Wyatt (1911) was eight dollars discussed. These discussions were forerunners of the long and serious effort of the National Consumers' League to introduce, in all the states, minimum wage laws adapted from those which had been developing in Australia since 1893. Never before did a proposed industrial measure for the benefit of the unorganized, the young, the unskilled, and aged make in this country progress comparable with the introduction of minimum wage commissions and laws, following 1912 when Massachusetts adopted the first minimum wage bill in America.

It is of interest that the investigation of women's wages which preceded the nationwide agitation for this urgently needed legislation was made possible by the generous action of Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, one of America's most devoted and unselfish social workers. The actual work of investigation was directed by Mary W. Dewson, then research secretary of the National Consumers' League, who

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later prepared also the brief in the California minimum wage case and compiled, with Felix Frankfurter, the volume entitled State Minimum Wage Laws in Practice.

On October 19, 1925, minimum wage measures were in force in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Of these, four had been upheld by the highest courts of their states, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington.

Unfortunately, however, on April 9, 1923, more than two years before the Supreme Court of the United States had decided by a five to three decision that the District of Columbia minimum wage law was contrary to the United States Constitution, and on October 19, 1925, the same court, Mr. Justice Brandeis dissenting, held the minimum wage statute of Arizona contrary to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of Kansas had meanwhile held unconstitutional as to adult women the Kansas minimum wage statute. The minimum wage laws of Massachusetts and California are still in force never having been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decision of the highest court on April 9, 1923, paralyzed the movement for further enactment of minimum wage statutes for adult women in this country even at the lowest wage levels until one of two things occurs: until, with the passage of time, the personnel of the Supreme Court is fundamentally changed; or until experiences kindred to those now proceding in the Carolinas and Tennessee produce such a revulsion of feeling in favor of effective social legislation as shall cause the Supreme Court to reverse this decision. It has for nearly seven years placed upon the labor organizations an impossible task, one which could be adequately performed only by the states and by legally constituted organizations of employers, employes and representatives of the public, all intelligently cooperating.

This free democratic Republic has since 1923 stood alone among industrially developed nations in leaving the unorganized, the unskilled, the aged and the children subject to unlimited competition.

Throughout these thirty years it has been necessary to combat chronic industrial evils arising from cupidity of employers, apathy of the public and, since 1922, active opposition from people to whom the life, health, safety and education of the workers mean less than the establishment of theoretical industrial equality of the sexes. The latter is fortunately limited chiefly to the Woman's Party.

Because of the prevailing industrial prosperity the gradual, inevitable results of the Sutherland decision have been slow to appear. Now, however, the Carolinas and Tennessee exhibit the price to be paid for that anti-social interruption, by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the inevitable development of protective industrial legislation.

The National Consumers' League celebrates its thirtieth anniversary, in New York on November 16. Senator Wheeler will urge at the luncheon which closes a three-days meeting, the need of a congressional investigation of the textiles. And the National Consumers' League will add to its permanent program a new item: participation in the nationwide campaign for minimum wage regulation for minors in industry, both boys and girls.

Drawing by Ethel Spears for the National Consumers' League

"Shop Early and Avoid the Rush"

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Movies Children Like

By ALICE MILLER MITCHELL

Drawings by Alois V. Fabry, Jr.

THE children say that a movie must have in it a hero, a villain, and "plenty of action." Anything extra may be added, but to their minds these are the fundamental ingredients. "In all stages of life there is a villain," writes a twelve-year-old Boy Scout on his motion-picture quiz paper. In the movies there must be villains so that there may be heroes. With these three basic elements thoroughly mixed, a movie may be a "western," a romance, a historical film, or one of adventure, and it will delight the heart of a child. At different ages children usually show preferences for certain kinds of pictures. This is true regardless of the group to which they belong, for class, home environment, and the other factors that appear to affect a child's movie experience, do not influence his likes and dislikes in movies.

For the present research, the 10,052 children studied were asked to name the kinds of movies they like best, giving their first, second, and third choices. The various types of motion pictures were not listed and presented to the children for checking, but each child on his own initiative named and described the three kinds of movies he liked best, giving them in the order of his preference. The types of films given by these children fall into the following groups:

Adventure	Romance
Comedy	Sport
Education	Tragedy
Historical	War
Mystery	Western

The following table shows the different kinds of movies that were named as first choice by the boys and girls, given in the order of their popularity:

Boys	Per cent	Boys	Per cent
Western	20.4	Sports	6.6
Adventure	15.3	War	5.1
Comedy	13.3	Romance	3.9
Mystery	10.1	Tragedy	3.3
Historical	6.6	Educational	2.1

Girls	Per cent
Romance	19.4
Comedy	12.7
Western	12.0
Tragedy	9.2
Mystery	9.1
Historical	8.4
Sports	6.9
Adventure	6.5
Educational	2.1
War	1.9

It was found in the present study that the Scouts, the group of public-school children, and the group of juvenile delinquents like practically the same kind of movies. Children of corresponding ages in the three groups show similar likes and dislikes. The girls like the same kinds of films as do the boys, but show a difference in the order of preferences. Boys favor pictures of action and adventure above all others. Girls like these films also, but they place movies of love and romance above them. Boys, however, are not entirely callous to the appeal of a romance movie, especially the older boys. Most of them like a "moderate amount of loving," as one of them expressed it. There are some, however, who enjoy even a greater degree. A Boy Scout of seventeen years said that "red-hot romances" were his favorites and another liked best "the kind of movie that makes you feel all excited—arouses your senses."

Some of the older boys look upon the romance movies as a sort of "Guide to Young Men in Love." A highschool boy said that his favorite movies were "love plays—makes you see love blindness," and a delinquent boy of seventeen likes "romance, because it shows you how you would do yourself."

While the younger boys are more interested in pictures of action a few of them will tolerate "some loving action," especially if it is in connection with "plenty" of other action, as "love and romance where the hero does great things and it ends O. K." One Scout of twelve favors romance movies because, he says, "romance is the impetus of all adventure." He also likes "adventure with romance that makes your blood surge." Another Scout also likes "dramatic pictures because they show real acting, such as love and tragedy." Most of the younger boys, however, feel that the love motif running through a film is something quite unessential to a good movie. Almost all children like movies of all types although they have their favorites, and they will go to see any kind of a movie rather than to see none at all.

Girls also use the romance movie as a training course in the delicate art of loving and being loved. One girl says that she prefers romance plays to all others because they "give me an idea of love," and still another likes a "romantic picture" best "because it sets a person to thinking of the future." The movies that hold the greatest attraction for a delinquent girl of fifteen are "love ones when a girl can pull things over a man and sad ones—when a girl is poor then she gets a good-looking fellow." Another delinquent girl reported that she likes "romance because he always gets the girl he loves and she always gets the man she loves." One girl of fourteen says that her favorite kind of movie is one about "romance—love 'cause it thrills." One of seventeen likes "love pictures because they show the different ways that people

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To find out objectively just why and how often Johnny and Peggy go to the "pitchers," and what happens to them there, Alice Miller Mitchell, through the Wieboldt Foundation, recently made an "inquiry into the movie experience" of 10,052 Chicago children. Of these 4,800 were average public elementary and high-school children; 1,419 were boy and girl offenders in correctional institutions; 3,833 were Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts "who have a certain degree of organized leadership in their lives." Data gathered through written quizzes were supplemented by some personal interviews. This article is taken from a chapter of Mrs. Mitchell's book, Children and Movies, to be published this month by the University of Chicago Press.

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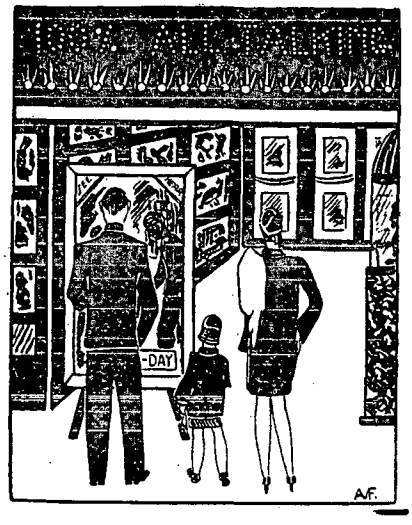
love one another and how some are crooks."

The Girl Scouts like love movies too, but they call them pictures of "chivalry." They prefer films dealing with the "days of knighthood" and with "sentiment."

To the boys, the test of a good movie is the amount of action there is in it; the more action the better the movie. While almost all movies have a certain degree of the love element in them, those which are the so-called "romance pictures" either do not contain a great deal of "action" or the romance element is so emphasized and the love scenes are so prolonged that the action parts break out only in spots instead of dominating the film. It is these spots which make a romance movie tolerable to the younger boy.

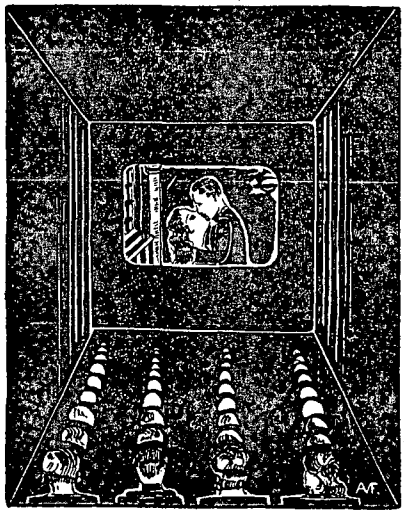
A Scout reports that the kind of movies he likes best are those which show "lots of fighting, lots of shooting, lots of riding." Another Scout relishes pictures of "fighting, horse-racing, battles at sea, and fires;" while a third favors "fighting, shooting, rough-riding, and aiming." Movies showing "fist fights, hero-saving, and moments of accident" are the favorites of a grade-school boy, and scenes of fights, any kind of fights, "gun, sword, artillery and fists," delight another. "Fighting, love, and leaping;" "fighting, love, and stunts;" and "roping by cowboys and police in gun-fights" attract others.



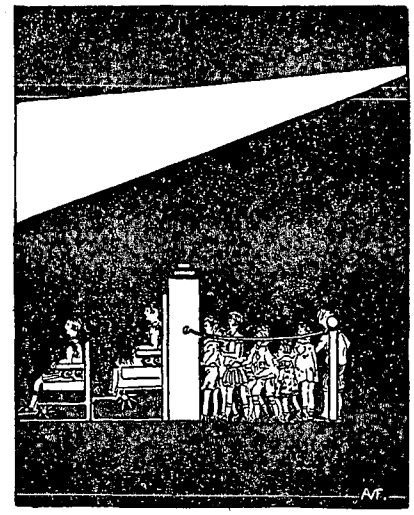
Instead of these fire-flashing, perpetual motion "westerns," some children prefer the films of more intensified thrills, as pictures that are built around various kinds of crime. A delinquent boy likes to see movies in which there is robbery: "I like to see them rob and get caught at it." Another one likes "safe-cracking and safe-blowing." A delinquent girl prefers to see pictures of "robbery where they are always fighting."

Murder comes in for a certain share of popularity. A grade-school boy of thirteen years gives as his favorite kind of motion picture: "A roaring blood-dripping murdering movie with the hero a big crook who reforms." It seems that to him "all's well that ends well," but he is probably not interested in the ending.

A delinquent boy of fourteen who attended the movies from three to four times a week before his commitment to a correctional institution and who reported that he usually obtained money for admission by stealing it, gave the following as his favorites: "I like to see somebody get killed. I like to see some one getting robbed. I like to see the police trying to catch somebody."



A delinquent girl likes to see movies of "murder where they can't find out who was the murderer." Another girl, a thirteen-year-old public-school girl in the eighth grade, prefers movies with scenes of murder, she says, "because I just like it." Not only delinquents, but many Scouts also enjoy that gruesome, creepy thrill that is produced by movie murders. A Boy Scout lists as follows the kinds of films that interest him most: "Love stories and all that; war stories and all the killing in it; bloody murders; he-man stuff"—young America indeed!



War movies hold a great fascination for some of the boys but are not regarded very highly by the girls. A Boy Scout says, "I like war stories best, because it could be true." Another gives war pictures as his favorite kind of movies "because they show action, what I call real action." And another Scout reports that he likes them "because I like to see men fighting."

Some children like war movies because they produce a thrill of patriotism. A Boy Scout says that "they stimulate the blood and arouse appreciation for American efforts." A Boy Scout of twelve, after witnessing the motion picture of Old Ironsides, said, "I was filled with emotion."

Any movie with a "detective" in it is sure to receive a good share of juvenile appreciation, for a detective's presence on the screen gives assurance that something deliciously mysterious is just about to happen. A Boy Scout of sixteen years likes a mystery movie "because it wakes one up and sharpens his wits and senses as to who's who." A grade-school boy of twelve enjoys mystery stories "about men that were murdered and how crime is caught." Another child likes a movie that is "based on something weird, holding your interest spellbound."

Comedy is ever popular with children. Many prefer comedy movies to all other types. It appeals to the younger children because it is "just like the funnies, only bigger and funnier," and to the older children "because it has the power of yanking a person out of a gloomy spell," and "because you forget your troubles and are happy."

Some children enjoy tragedy more than they do comedy. A grade-school boy says, "I like sad pictures because they make me think of the wrong I did at home." A delinquent boy likes a movie that is "somber, because it helps us realize our true nature," and a Boy Scout prefers "a movie with a hard-luck plot." "A quiet movie, one you can daydream in, a dark movie" is the favorite of another Scout.

Educational motion pictures, "historical pictures that teach and do not give silliness and giddiness," "sport movies because they have plenty of action," "dramas because they are true to life," and "jazz movies, ones that have the younger

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set of people and who are wealthy and sporty"—all make their appeal.

There was as much variety and individuality of taste expressed by each child in naming his three choices as there was in the variety of types of pictures named. Some children gave as their third choices movies that were somewhat akin in type, as westerns, adventure, and war, while others showed a variety of preference, as: first choice, war; second choice, romance; third choice, comedy. One boy of thirteen years gave as his three choices: pictures about God; foreign countries; U. S. Navy. A grade-school girl of thirteen gave: First choice, a movie referring to love; second, a sad movie; third, a funny movie. Another grade-school girl of fourteen likes the following kind of movies:

Historical with a little humor mixed in or pictures not of this period.
Pictures where the reasons for many actions do not come till the end. Mysterious.
A Jackie Coogan type once in a while so as not to get tired of other sorts.
(I like a little love mixed in with any show.)

A seventeen-year-old delinquent girl gave as her favorite kinds of movies:

Passion plays or plays that show and express the way you feel.
Wild West or plays that have cowboys in them and show they can do and dare.
Comedies or plays that are different and make you laugh.

A Girl Scout gives as her three preferences:

I like college pictures best because they give one an idea of college life and the fun that can be had.
I like Canadian pictures next best because they show the dangers that North West Mounted Police meet.
For third choice I like society pictures because it gives one the chance to see how the "400" squander their money.

A Boy Scout, a Russian boy of seventeen who has been in the United States only a few years, chooses:

Something with classical music in it.
A movie about hills or woods and no human being in it.
A quiet western play.

A grade-school boy of twelve years writes:

First, I like adventure because I wish some day I could do it myself.
I like a mystery second because it gives you the thrill.
Third, I like a comedy because it cheers you up and makes you laugh.

A high-school boy of sixteen gives as his favorite kinds of movies: seas stories; sex stories; stories of nature.

From the data gathered from the 10,052 children for the present study it seems apparent that the kind of movie a child likes best and the ones which stand out most vividly in his mind are of two classes: those which he recently has seen and those large, important films which are super-productions, as The Covered Wagon, The Big Parade, The Birth of a Nation, and others. In naming the particular films which they have seen and liked better than any others, the majority of the children named those which were current at the time of the investigation. This, however, was not true in the case of the delinquent children who were committed to institutions. They usually named movies that they had seen before entering the institution. The motion pictures named were of such variety that classification was impossible. Here, as in the case of the giving of the kinds of movies most popular, the films were not listed, but the child was left to name the ones he liked best.

Those children who did not give a current or a recent movie as the one they liked best usually gave the superproduction that had been shown sometimes as long as three or four years previous to the survey. These films seemed to stand out quite clearly in their minds. A Boy Scout of seventeen writes of a movie he saw when he was twelve:

Perhaps the movie that will last the longest in my memory is The Birth of a Nation. . . . One of the most startling features of the show was the grand climax which showed the magnificent assembly of the Klansmen and to me it seemed to be one of the most inspiring moments I had ever seen in the movies. No one character stands out as I think over the show but it does not seem right that any one should stand out in such a picture as this affecting as many people as it does.

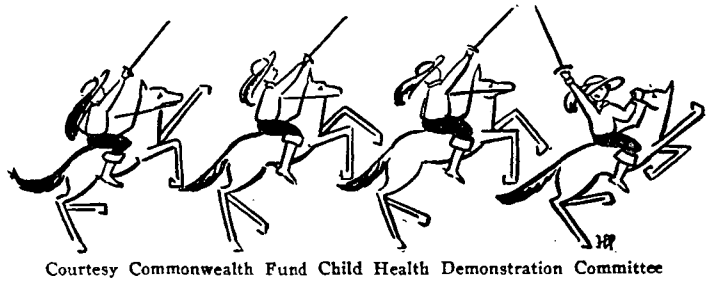
Another Scout of sixteen writes as follows of a film he had seen long before, The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse:

I liked it immensely. It showed pictures of Purgatory in which the Apocalyptic Beast was shown.
I like to see gruesome and awe-inspiring pictures of beasts that breathe fire through their nostrils. I like war scenes because they are exciting and full of action. I like the change of scenery from South America to France. I like to see love-making as Valentino made it, although I think it was rotten of him to steal another man's wife.

The Ten Commandments and The Passion Play were also remembered by many children as the most interesting of all movies.

Sometimes a movie makes adverse impressions on a child. A Boy Scout of fourteen writes of a motion picture entitled It: "I believe It with Clara Bow is entirely a menace to the community. Pictures of such sort should not be allowed in the community." An older boy, one of seventeen years, writing of the same picture, says: "I liked It. It was a wonderful interpretation of alluring young women." Another boy of seventeen also thought that this picture was the best he had ever seen, he says, "because it had what we all need"; and a highschool girl likes the same picture "because it was so like real life."

Whether movies are old or new, superproductions or mediocre films, they all have an audience. For all the types of movies exhibited there are as many different tastes to enjoy them. There is a movie for everybody. The children think that every movie is for them, for they like them all—every one.



Courtesy Commonwealth Fund Child Health Demonstration Committee

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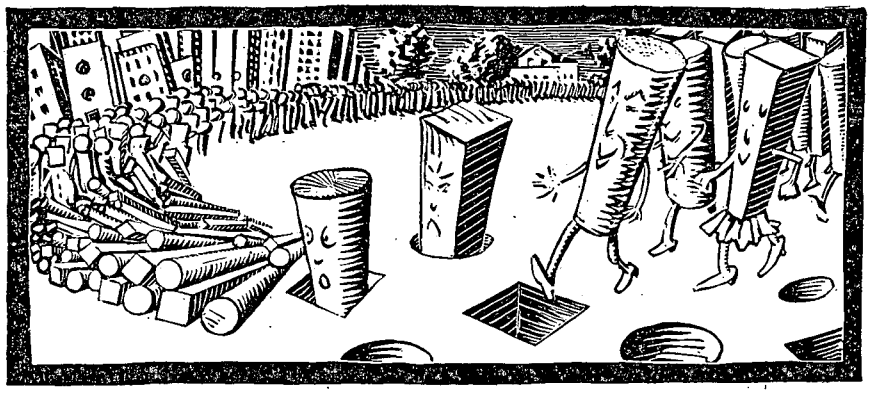

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Law and Social Work

"LAW is one method of solving human problems," says John S. Bradway, secretary of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, in the September issue of The Annals. a special number edited by Mr. Bradway on the subject of Law and Social Welfare. And he might have added right there what the whole volume implies: that social work is another, and Kipling to the contrary, ever the twain shall meet. In this number (price $2 paper, $2.50 cloth, of The American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Philadelphia) social workers on the one hand and lawyers on the other explain their common field of action. In the social-worker group, among others, are the well-known names of Joel D. Hunter, Fred R. Johnson, J. Prentice Murphy, Kenneth L. N. Pray, and William J. Norton; for the bar there speak such eminent authorities as Allen Wardwel', Reginald Heber Smith, George W. Kirchwey and Justin Miller; while Robert W. Kelso has a foot in each field. Other contributors bring in the viewpoints of sociology, education, psychiatry and the like. This volume may well take a permanent place on the shelves of social working libraries alongside Mr. Bradway's detailed discussion of Law and Social Work, an Introduction to the Study of the Legal-Social Field for Social Workers, which appeared in the summer as Social Service Monograph No. 6 of the University of Chicago Press (price $1.50).

A Worry in Time

DO your winter's worrying early—that is, early enough to avoid some of the need for it—was the advice sagely handed out last June by the American Association for Organizing Social Work in a special bulletin entitled The Time to Plan is Now, advocating the establishment of permanent committees on unemployment to promote steady employment and to have on hand at all times the facts on unemployment. A number of cities, the October News Letter reports, have accomplished this aim. Cincinnati, for example, has a permanent committee on stabilizing employment, with ten sub-committees on such aspects as state and city employment, continuous and temporary employment, public works, cooperation with agencies, state and national cooperation, the transient problem, publicity, education, and fact-finding. This last, the secretary reports, "will give the city the first and most complete employment and unemployment census it has ever had." Chairmen of the sub-committees are members of the central permanent group. In Hartford, the mayor appointed a commission to study unemployment after the family case-working agencies, Jewish, Catholic and C. O. S., refused to accept any more cases in which this was the problem. Extra copies of the association's bulletin on The Time to Plan may be had for the asking from the office at 130 East 22 Street, New York City. Linton B. Swift, executive secretary, declares:

> Although it may not be our function to propose any particular remedy for such social evils as unemployment, it assuredly is our function to stimulate responsible groups in the community to seeking actively some remedy for community ills which cause distress in the families which we serve.

In the reports from the agencies, unemployment continues to be an important factor in the generally soaring costs of relief The Family Welfare Association of Baltimore, for example, found that while its total expenditure for 1928 was 131 per cent greater than that of 1919, relief had increased 180 per cent, and "unemployment has been the largest factor responsible for the increase in the relief case load" over a period of years. Other factors include underemployment; a notable increase in the number of widows with dependent children; an increase in old-age problems, a disproportionate increase in the number of Negro families under care and in families coming to Baltimore from rural Maryland, and a higher standard of financial aid.

Shadows of Broken Homes

FROM Germany come the results of a study of 4,000 school children that casts interesting side-lights on questions raised by Helen Glenn Tyson in The Survey of September 15 (page 607) as to the education of clients' children. The study, summarized by the U. S. Children's Bureau, shows that retardation in school is 50 per cent more frequent among children of unmarried mothers and those from families disrupted by the death of one or both parents or by divorce than among children from normal homes. Among children who had lost their fathers, retardation was 70 per cent more frequent than among those with both parents. In seeking the causes the author takes up the relative importance of inherited physical or mental inferiority and unfavorable environment in different types of cases. He believes that physical inferiority may be an explanation in the case of children one or both of whose parents died at an early age; that inherited mental inferiority may have been present in the children of unmarried mothers, particularly when the mother had more than one child of illegitimate birth: and that children of divorced parents may have inherited certain defects which were responsible for the parents' divorce. In every case, confirming Mrs. Tyson's belief in the special educational needs of children from the types of families who are likely to require the services of social agencies, he found that lack of proper supervision, due to the absence of one or both parents, had affected the quality of the child's school work.

Arbitration by Their Peers

CHICAGO'S Municipal Court has adopted a system of commercial boards of arbitration as finders of fact in civil cases instead of juries, according to an announcement just made by Judge Harry Olson. Each board will consist of three specialists in the field involved in the case: three bankers, for example, in a claim involving banking customs. The board will rule on the fact only, and the judge will rule on the law applicable in such a case of facts. The new system is modeled on that in use in England, and will have, Judge Olson believes, the merit of making it possible to hold hearings at times and places convenient to business men, to expedite settlements, and avoid publicity and the "staging of a trial as in open court, where the parties face each other like enemies." As the Chicago Municipal Court ordered judgments last year totaling

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$24,000,000, the plan will necessitate organization on a large scale. Judge Olson points out that the Municipal Court has been a pioneer also in being the first or among the first to establish a racket court, an election court, a court of domestic relations and a boys' court.

How Prisoners Pay

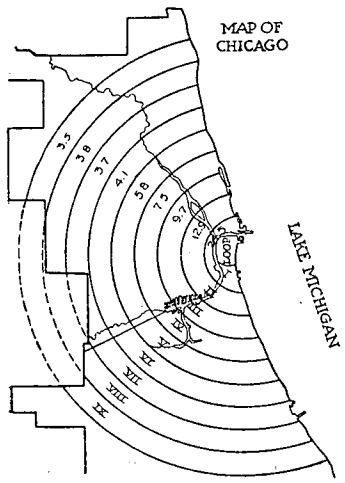
THAT the arbitrary life sentence imposed on fourth offenders should be eliminated in a revision of New York State's "Baumes laws" was suggested at a recent hearing of the State Crime Commission by Dr. Walter N. Thayer, superintendent of the institution for defective delinquents at Napanoch, New York. Dr. Thayer, who leaves his present position this month to become superintendent of state prisons in Maryland, believes that the second and third offender provisions also should be changed and that a "substantial" sentence should be meted out on the first commitment or on the "earliest manifestation of habitual tendency to crime." He would even make it possible to impose life sentence in the first commitment should the offender fail to satisfy a parole board that he could readjust himself to society.

A criminal is not deterred by a sentence that has a definite termination. Many of them come to prison with the idea of paying for their crimes by merely serving sentences. Then they feel free to go and sin more. With all respect to the courts, they are not in a position to prophesy the date when the criminal should be returned to society.

Among recent studies of our present practices in penology is The Treatment of Adult Offenders and Children in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, prepared by Leon Stern, of the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, at the request of the Welfare Council of Wyoming County (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania) and published by the latter; and also by Mr. Stern, Probation and the Parole of Offenders from Local Penal and Correctional Institutions, published by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission at 1514 Bankers Trust Building, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, Mr. Stern finds, apparently has the smallest expenditure in the Union for rural and small-town probation and parole service, and the side-lights on salaries (in a number of courts, most often $1,500 a year), and case-loads (in one county from 417 to 465 instead of the 60 considered a maximum for effective supervision), explain a good many of the errors sometimes charged up against these methods of modern penal practice.

Epidemiology of Crime

SOCIAL science paves the way for growing social-work optimism in the eight-year geographic study of badness in Chicago by Clifford R. Shaw about to be published by the Behavior Research Fund (Urban Delinquency Areas, by Clifford R. Shaw, University of Chicago Press. Probable price, $4). From its vast and detailed tabulations of juvenile and adult delinquency reflected through many sources, one gets a picture of crime in Chicago as a stone cast into the center of the city, whose ripples diminish regularly in intensity as they radiate out from the crowded, shifting Loop to the more peaceful streets of homes and finally the suburbs. (The accompanying map shows delinquency rates, by mile zones, of 8,056 juvenile male delinquents in one series.) Neighborhoods in transition from residence to business and factories, run down; population declines, community disintegration of all kinds set in. Through the many years covered by some of the data, the same run-down areas, where, willy-nilly, the newest and poorest residents of Chicago have had to live, have continued to breed badness and crime while their population has shifted from German to Italian, to Jew, to Negro or Mexican; while the same racial groups, prospering in a second generation and moving to better districts, have been quick to adopt the law-abiding ways of new neighbors (see The Survey, June 15, page 361). It would seem that human nature adapts itself to community standards, bad or good, as it gets a chance. From this point of view, much "crime" becomes not inborn "sin," but a social disease, hence possibly curable if one can get at its social causes and antidotes. "Even the disorganized family and the delinquent gang . . . probably reflect community situations." Mr. Shaw's impressive study is a contribution at once to the study of delinquent behavior and to the establishment of a social science.



Still too black, and especially where the people are, is the inevitable moral of this new map prepared by the American Association for Old Age Security showing the status of old age pension laws in North America

New Laws in Massachussets

AMONG the important social welfare laws passed by Massachusetts in 1929 is Chapter 305 requiring that boarding homes for aged persons shall be licensed by the State Department of Public Welfare for a term of two years, and that the department may prescribe conditions, shall supervise and may revoke licenses for cause. A boarding home for aged persons is defined as a home, other than a Massachusetts charitable corporation, "in which three or more persons over the age of 60 years and not members of the immediate family, are for hire, gain or reward, by contract or otherwise, provided with care incident to advanced age." Up to October 1, more than 100 applications for licenses had been received from throughout the state. Massachusetts' enlightened penal legislation has been broadened, too, by a new measure authorizing commitment of prisoners to an institution for the insane for thirty-five days for proper care or observation pending determination of their sanity. Previously, only prisoners diagnosed insane at the prison could be so committed.

Uncle Alec Scores Again

THE Social Service Exchange in Chicago finds its earliest forebear in the department of registration established in the C. O. S. of that city in 1886 when Uncle Alec Johnson was its secretary. How that auspicious innovation has prospered, and what, after more than forty years, is the present practice here and in other cities is the subject of a monograph, The Social Service Exchange in Chicago, by Elizabeth A. Hughes and Francilia Stuenkel, and edited by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge; price $1.50 of the University of Chicago Press, which publishes it in conjunction with The Social Service Review.

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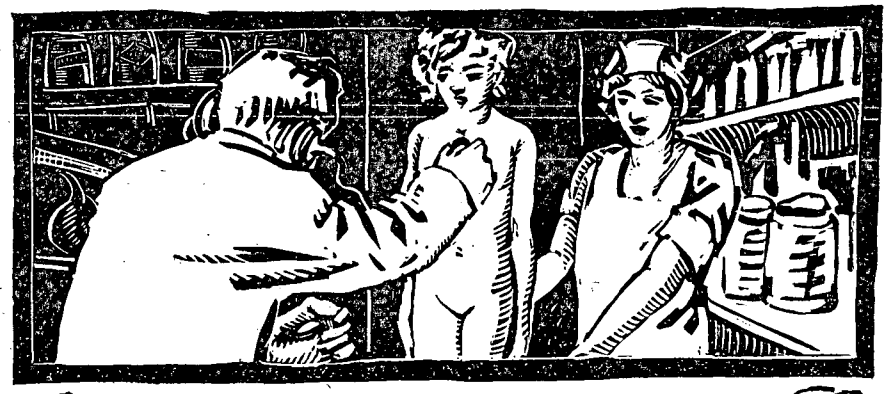

HEALTH

ANYONE who thrilled in Paris, London, Berlin or New York with the joyful peals of the Armistice bells on November 11, 1918, will thrill again that now, at last, eleven years after, it has been possible to close Queen's Hospital at Sidcup, Kent, England. This is the hospital made famous by the work of Dr. H. D. Gillies, who almost literally re-made the ghastly faces of disfigured men. Sometimes as many as thirty successive operations had to be done before a victim could be transformed so that once more he could mingle with his fellow human beings. Since Queen's Hospital opened in August, 1917, it has treated nearly 19,000 cases of facial injury, though of late only 80 of the 550 beds have been occupied.

Perils of Progress

THROUGH their use as ambulances, airplanes have proved a romantic new tool of medicine, but our very progress, as Dr. Walter M. Dickie, director of public health of Illinois, recently pointed out, may provide as well new problems for the health officer. The speed with which air travel can bring passengers from distant places might easily make it possible to transport persons infected with communicable diseases during the incubation period, and to land them here before the illness had developed in recognizable form, while now the ocean voyage serves as a kind of automatic protection. Within striking distance by airplance there flourish ailments now alien to this country, such as Asiatic cholera, plague, yellow fever, dengue, and the like. By enacting rigid quarantine measures against dogs England was without a case of rabies from 1902 till 1918, when the disease was re-introduced by the pet pup of a French aviator who floated in over the quarantine stations. Only recently, after many cases, has England again got rabies under control. Airplanes will have to be regulated, Dr. Dickie points out, so that we may reap their benefits when it comes to carrying drugs and serums and sick patients, but control the immigration of germs.

Another hazard of modernity appeared recently in the fatal poisoning of several persons in Chicago by gas leaking from mechanical refrigerators. As a preventive measure, the U. S. Public Health Service advises the substitution of a smelly gas for methyl chloride, which is used in some electric systems, and has a slight and rather pleasant odor not likely to be detected by a waking or sleeping victim. Most systems however, use ammonia or sulphur dioxide, which give effective warning when there is a leak.

Hospital Firsts

UNDER its School of Sociology and Social Service, Fordham University, in New York City, has just inaugurated what it believed to be the first university course in hospital management. As Michael M. Davis pointed out in a recent monograph (Hospital Administration: A Career. See The Survey, September 15, 1929, page 606) here has been a billion dollar business, employing more than 600,000 people and caring for 12,000,000 patients annually, for which heretofore no systematic training has been available. The Fordham course will extend over two years, with regular and special lectures by leaders in the various fields of hospital administration (including Mr. Davis himself), "case forums," and field tours to show practice in existing institutions. The preliminary list of topics to be considered covers health and public relations, hospital economics, hospital construction, legal relations, medical social service, out-patient departments, nurses' training schools, medical staff, and so on.

Other hospital news of urgent interest includes the launching of a campaign for $6,000,000 for a 200-bed building, to be known as Gotham Hospital, to serve the New Yorkers (it is estimated that there are 4,000,000 of them) "who are not rich enough to pay prevailing charges nor poor enough to receive the free care which is generously given by both doctors and hospitals to those who are indigent." In addition to providing care at moderate cost, Gotham Hospital aims to serve as a demonstration center for new ideas in hospital management, and among other innovations, it will give women physicians an opportunity to serve on its staff on an equality with men.

The New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the first hospital in the United States to specialize in its field, and probably the first hospital in the world to offer training to women physicians, has also announced a coming campaign for $3,000,000 to replace its present obsolete buildings on Stuyvesant Square with a modern 21-story skyscraper structure. The infirmary was founded seventy-five years ago, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree in the United States, assisted by her younger sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, and by Dr. Marie Zackrewska.

Do Clinics Cheat the Doctors?

TO find out whether or not families who could afford to pay a private physician were taking advantage of free service through baby health stations was the aim of a survey recently reported by the Bronx Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Detailed data obtained by trained social workers for 501 representative families in 1928 showed that almost a third of these clients had a family income of less than $35 a week, while more than three-quarters had less than $50 a week. Adjusted to allow for size of family, and compared with standard budgets arranged to conform with living costs in the Bronx at that time, the schedules show that 7 per cent of the families had incomes which placed them in circumstances of frank poverty and dependence. An additional 26 per cent had barely enough to maintain themselves physically, with no reserve funds for emergencies of any kind. The largest group, 45 per cent, had sufficient income to provide decent and healthful living conditions but without any surplus for "comforts," or for savings for old age or emergencies; while 13 per cent might have "limited comfort," but not luxuries, with modest reserves for medical emergencies and savings; and a final fortunate 8 per cent appeared to have a surplus over the minimum of comfortable living. Expressed in terms of a family of five living in the Bronx in 1928, the budgets figured that less than $1,440 a year was poverty and dependence; $1,440 meant bare physical maintenance, with an allowance of $25 annually for

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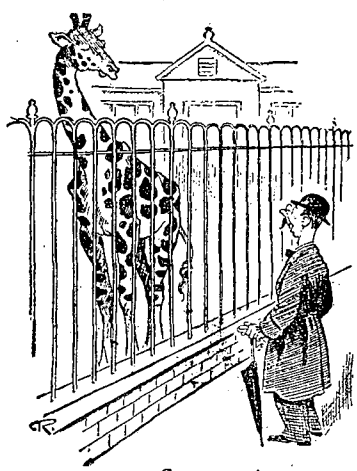
drugs and medical care; $2,150 implied health and decency but not comfort, with perhaps $75 a year for medical costs; while "bare comfort" might be obtained for $3,240 for the family of an industrial worker and $3,670 for a professional man's family, in each case allowing $200 a year for the family bills from doctor, dentist and druggist.

Getting Ahead of Deafness

THAT the use of the 4-a or multiple telephone audiometer in the public schools to test the hearing of groups of children is the most effective present method toward the prevention of deafness, was the conclusion of an address by Dr. Horace Newhart of Minneapolis before the annual meeting of the American Medical Asssociation, published in the journal of that association (vol. 93, No. 15, p. 1117). A questionnaire sent out by Dr. Newhart shows that in the three years since it was put on the market the instrument has been used in the schools of a score of cities, and that at least 400,000 children have been tested in groups by this method. In many instances cases of partial deafness thus revealed explained a child's slowness in learning, and made it possible to treat defects in hearing at an early stage while cure was still possible or to plan special educational measures for children who had need of them. As was pointed out in the discussion there are probably at least 5,000,000 persons of all ages in the United States with defective hearing, while "an aural disorder that is easily cured at the beginning is often hopelessly incurable next month or next year." Dr. Newhart felt that little has been accomplished in the movement to prevent deafness in comparison with results shown in other preventive efforts, such as the prevention of blindness, tuberculosis or cancer, and urged the forming of a national committee including representatives of the medical groups in this field as well as the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, the National Research Council, the National Education Association, American Public Health Association, American Child Health Association, National Parent-Teacher Association and American Association of School Physicians.

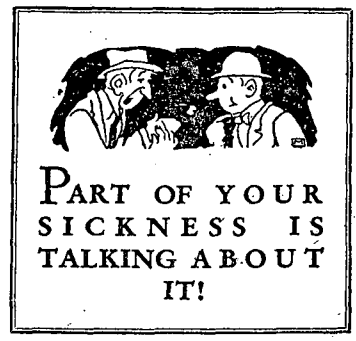
Everybody's Puzzles

IMPORTANT as a highlight in the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in early October in Minneapolis, was the emphasis on the need for including a study of mental hygiene in any program designed to promote health and happiness. This should be a red-letter year for mental hygiene through the coming of the First International Congress of Mental Hygiene scheduled for Washington, D. C., May 5-10, 1930. For membership address John Shillady, administrative secretary, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City; price $5 with proceedings, $3 without. In the bulletin of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene Dr. Charles F. Read defines mental health as "a state of mind in which the so-called mental faculties, thought, feeling and will, all work together harmoniously so that a person behaves acceptably to the group of society in which he has grown up." What this might mean socially is suggested by Dr. James L. McCartney, chief of the Connecticut Division of Mental Hygiene, writing in the Connecticut Bulletin.



Courtesy Answers

Man and Giraffe (together); "How perfectly ridiculous!"



Courtesy Hospital School Journal

We usually fail to realize that men and women are simply grown up children who have been molded by their environment. From time to time the insecure foundations which have been so painfully erected are suddenly swept aside and we resort to such desperate expedients as murder, capital punishment, gang slaughters, revolution and war. Mental hygiene is beginning to ask whether, after all, such devices are not too crude and costly to be continued. Mental hygiene is unearthing basic errors which are not yet being considered in most government and diplomatic circles. The complexities of modern life are bringing up mental and physical puzzles which are everybody's concern. In the majority of instances they are more mental than physical, and mental hygiene can assist in their solution, as it can in the understanding of some of those social upheavals which seem to be the product of an abnormal working of the mind of the general populace instead of the single person.

For each person who is actually deranged mentally, Dr. McCartney points out, there are at least ten "who are blindly groping in that dreaded no man's land between reality and unreality, or sanity or insanity," sick, cross, cruel, queer, prejudiced or incompetent. As a cheerful instance, note the mental processes of the gentleman confronting the giraffe.

Help Prevent Cancer

TO help finance its work for the coming year the American Society for the Control of Cancer started on November 1 a sale of Christmas booklets, providing a "giving guide" and memorandum of gifts given and received. Copies will be supplied in any quantity from the offices of the society, 25 West 43 Street, New York City; price $1 each. From the offices too may be obtained free information on cancer, the disease whose cause is unknown and whose chief allies are fear and ignorance. Last year cancer stood second on the list of causes of death in the United States with a toll of 110,000 lives, and a money loss, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, amounting to practically $800,000,000 in the stoppage of earning capacity and the cost of medical and nursing care. The campaign of the society is for education in the recognition and prompt treatment of cancer, by which many lives can be saved and untold suffering prevented.

An Harmonious Hydra

EXPANDING the principle that two heads are better than one, the study of Negro health in Tennessee has drawn in friendly faces until it must look like a nicely coordinated hydra. In 1927 Fisk University started a survey of Negro health in Tennessee with a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the active aid of the state department of health. But to know conditions was not enough; why were they so, and what could be done to better them? So now a year of epidemiological research is under way, involving a budget of $69,500 of which $27,800 is underwritten by the state department of health, $42,700 by the Rosenwald Fund, U. S. Public Health Service and National Tuberculosis Association: the most comprehensive project, the state health commissioner believes, yet attempted under the leadership of a state public health agency. The Rosenwald Fund provided training for a member of the faculty of Meharry Medical College to direct field research; the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial was asked by Fisk to finance a trained Negro investigator of social and economic backgrounds; and the U. S. Public Health Service, Vanderbilt University and John Hopkins are aiding in special studies.

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COMMUNITIES

A Model in Religious Planning

"MODEL town to try religious unity"—thus ran a headline recently in a New York daily. Somewhat redundant, might be the reader's comment, for if a town is really *model* does it not follow that it has achieved religious unity? And if it has religious unity, is it not truly model? But perhaps in this world of reality, we must expect inconsistencies, and so the news that the new town of Radburn, New Jersey (widely known as "the town built for the motor age"), is to pioneer in the field of cooperative religion is of real significance. Protestant religious life of Radburn is to be centralized. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists and members of the Reformed Church are to worship together under the guidance of a single pastor, the Reverend Deane Edwards, whose former church in Bronxville, New York, has been a leading example of the community spirit in religious work. To sponsor the new church, the Radburn Council of Religion has been formed by members of these Protestant faiths. Unique in American experience, the Radburn experiment is approved by the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council and the New Jersey State Council of Churches, all of which organizations have named representatives as consultants to the council. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York hails it as "a forward step toward cooperative work of Christian churches in local communities and as evidence of a new spirit in modern religious life." A model in city planning, perhaps Radburn will also become a model in religious planning. This experiment will be eagerly watched.

Teaching Americans to Play

"WHAT do you do when you don't have to?" That's a poser. And we shall not attempt to answer it, but simply tell you that it was a title of one of the most illuminating papers read at the sixteenth National Recreation Congress held in Louisville, Kentucky, October 14-19. Perhaps analysis of the hypothetical answers to this question asked the Congress by Otto T. Mallery, president of the Playgrounds Association of Philadelphia, would do much toward gaining constructive suggestions for the organized recreation movement of the country. "How many American families after all, are failing to find real play in their leisure hours?" asked Mrs. Thomas A. Edison in her paper read before this same group. A note of pessimism balanced by one of optimism ran through both papers; pessimism that, as Keyserling said, "in America leisure is not yet recognized as a possible life form," that our play, in many cases only seems "to further tighten the tension on tired nerves"; optimism that with proper leadership we Americans can be taught to "use" rather than "kill" our spare time.

And here came the focal point of the congress. Last year Things and Their Use in Enriching Life, the material aspect of the recreation movement, so to speak, was emphasized. This year Leadership in Play and Recreation—the human aspect of the matter, was the central theme. Because twenty thousand leaders in public recreation alone were employed in 1928 in cities, small towns and rural districts of the United States, and because of the significance and growing diversity of the duties and opportunities of these recreation leaders, the planners of the conference felt the time particularly opportune for a thorough discussion of some of the more important problems of leadership as it affects play, recreation and leisure time. All sessions, except the evening meetings, were held in the form of discussion groups, where experiences pertinent to recreational leadership were exchanged, and advice freely asked and as freely given.

Indeed, this congress had its philosophies and long distance planners, but space allows us to make only one or two more references to specific papers. Mrs. Eugene Meyer, chairman of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission, courageously protested against the superimposing of recreation on adults and children, and touched on the wisdom of making recreation projects more often self-supporting—and self-respecting. A group of recreation executives, under the chairmanship of George E. Dickie, drew up a code of ethics for recreation workers. Joseph Lee, president of the P.R.A.A. and statesman of the recreation movement, presided at the mass meetings, saying little himself and saying it gracefully and with a touch of humor. At the opening session Kentucky's governor, with a verbal bouquet and an appropriate flourish, knighted Mr. Lee a "Kentucky colonel." He spoke truer than he knew of a man who is the kernel of the recreation movement in America!

For the Citizen-to-be

ON March 2, 1929, a new naturalization law was passed. In July, the Council on Adult Education for the Foreign Born in New York City (112 East 19 Street) issued a bulletin on naturalization, revised according to that law, "giving brief facts for teachers, social workers and others concerned with naturalization aid in New York." The organization is over-modest, for detailed information on law and procedure for naturalization contained in the leaflet is applicable to foreigners living anywhere in these United States. Hence the bulletin is of great value to all who are concerned with naturalization, regardless of state boundaries, albeit the list of naturalization aid agencies appended refers only to New York City.

That organizations working with immigrants have felt the need for such a bulletin and have appreciated its value is attested by the fact that a second printing has been necessary, three thousand copies of the bulletin having alredy been distributed. The Board of Education alone has found it worth while to place one thousand copies in its evening schools. This unpretentious but important leaflet might well be copied by organizations dealing with the foreign-born throughout the country. Here is indeed a concrete and tangible illustration of the mechanics involved in that elusive process known as "Americanization."

Stock-taking in Sunnyside

ALAS, say we of The Survey! But thirty-two in the community of one thousand families who reside at Sunnyside, New York, read this magazine, while of course The Saturday Evening Post leads the list with two hundred and seven families among the faithful. But since The Atlantic Monthly and

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Pictorial Review are not ahead of us, and such outstanding publications as The Forum and The New Yorker and The National Geographic boast even a smaller audience, we feel consoled. How did we obtain this important information? From a survey that the community of Sunnyside has made of itself for the very practical purpose of obtaining information which would be helpful in inducing advertisers to announce their wares in the town's year book. But if the data obtained is analyzed by anyone with a bent for social statistics it reveals very striking facts.

Some 451 families, 40 per cent of the families living in Sunnyside, returned the questionnaire, which contained fifty-seven questions presented under nineteen headings, namely, home ownership, rental of a telephone in the home, the use of all sorts of labor-saving devices, radio, piano and other instruments for indoor amusement, employment of servants, family income, age of members of household, length of residence in Sunnyside, health matters, newspapers and periodicals read and a number of other topics of more interest, however, to the individual advertiser than to the social investigator. Of one thing the founders of Sunnyside may be assured—the people living in the community are of an economic class for which it was intended; the heads of 71 per cent of the families which own their homes and 90 per cent of the tenant residents having an income of $5,000 or less, approximately one-third having between $2,500 and $3,499. (The total family income was but slightly higher, as for the entire group the average total income was only $500 more than the average income of the head of the family.) Out of 447 families—prepare for a surprise—but 146 stated they own a car. But 12 of the 70 families in the income group below $2,500 boast an automobile. In the matter of insurance, homeowners and tenants are equally thrifty—or otherwise, for 80 per cent of the former carry fire insurance on household and personal effects compared to 77 per cent in the latter class, while 93 per cent of both classes carry life insurance. Health workers take notice—65 per cent of the community's population has its children from nine months to ten years old immunized for diphtheria, while 79 per cent have a family dentist and doctor.

Tune in on N.L.W.V.

IF you want to keep abreast of current political events, in the year 1930 tune in every Tuesday evening at seven o'clock Eastern Standard Time on Station WEAF and listen to the talks on some phase of citizenship or political education to be conducted jointly by the National League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company. For two years this Radio Voters Service has been as popular as it has been informative, and now comes the announcement that the company will continue to offer the program arranged by the league free to all stations in its system and the Pacific Coast network. Originally started during the last presidential campaign, the 1929 series which ended with the adjournment of Congress, continued in a non-political year the same experiment in the use of the radio for political interpretation through weekly talks by newspaper men, government officials and others qualified to discuss political topics and events. Within four weeks 1,127 personal letters were received requesting copies of the pre-election reading list prepared by the American Library Service relating to the subjects discussed in the radio talks.

Now the league plans to undertake an informal campaign to encourage groups to listen in. Schools and colleges particularly will be asked to organize special groups for this purpose, or to use the programs in connection with classes or clubs already formed. The League of Women Voters believes that the material it collects in the form of returns from press and public will prove of value, for it will be part of the subject matter to be used in a survey of the group use of the radio to be undertaken and financed by one of the large foundations. Hence this experiment should be of far-reaching as well as of immediate significance.

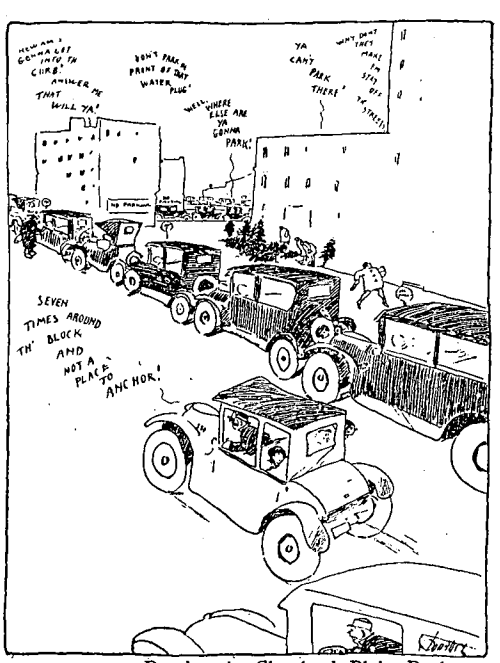
Courtesy Girl Scouts

Whither? Whence?

ONE million persons daily are "on the go" in and around Philadelphia and Camden, Wilmington, Trenton, Chester and other large population centers in the Tri-State District. This astonishing figure comes as the result of an origin-destination study recently made by the Regional Plan Federation of the Philadelphia Tri-State District. On June 6, every traveler on trolleys, bus and ferry within the region—roughly a circle swung thirty-five miles around City Hall, Philadelphia, was halted at one point or other by a state policeman and given a questionnaire, in which certain pertinent questions which applied to the general picture of regional transportation were asked; questions as to starting point, destination, time and method of trip. What was it all about? The federation, relying upon the good-will and understanding of the traveling public everywhere in the four thousand square miles of the Tri-State District, was gathering certain broad index data to enable it "to chart graphically the streams of motorists, shoppers, office workers, laborers, school children, recreation seekers and others that circulate in and about the region from suburbs to cities and from one densely populated area to another."

And now the federation announces that project number 1 in the Regional Plan will be undertaken after the material gathered is analyzed and expert opinion further consulted and applied. Plans for a region-wide, co-ordinated system of highways and boulevards will finally emerge, looking to the eventual elimination of many grade crossings and to the provision of supplemental and circumferencial highways for the relief of congestion. Thus do modern city and regional planners plan for the future on the basis of first-hand factual information. Apropos of jams, give ear to the poet in the Sun Dial of the New York Sun:

Mary had a little jam,
It seemed to grow and grow,
And everywhere that Mary drove,
The jam was sure to go.
It followed her out shopping,
And it trailed her to the play—
"I do not see," said Mary,
"How the traffic gets that way" . . .


SEVEN TIMES AROUND TH' BLOCK AND NOT A PLACE TO ANCHOR!
YA CAN'T PARK THERE!
DON'T PARK IN FRONT OF DAT WATER PLUG!
THAT WILL TA'
WHERE ELSE AM YA GONNA PARK!

Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Keep Moving!

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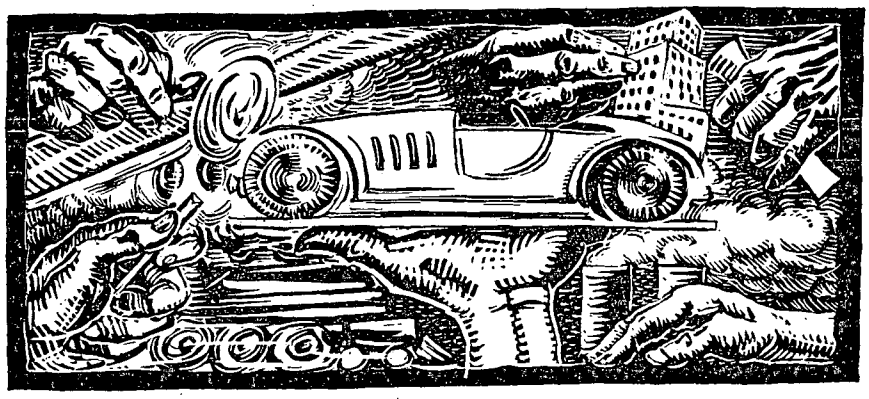

INDUSTRY

On Being Bored

REPETITIVE industrial jobs are usually boring to the workers, but the wholly mechanized processes are less monotonous than the semi-automatic. These are the conclusions of three British investigators, S. Wyatt, J. A. Fraser and F. G. L. Stock, whose report, The Effects of Monotony in Work, was recently published by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board (London). Boredom, according to this report, cuts down both working speed and working efficiency. The decrease usually lasts from one to two hours, and is most marked about the middle of the period of tedium. The average decrease in the rate of work varies from five to ten per cent. The degree of inefficiency due to monotony varies somewhat with the mechanization of the task. Even a repetitive task which absorbs the worker's mind keeps him from dwelling on uncongenial features of his job. When the work is wholly automatic, the mind can be detached from the task and directed to more interesting subjects, or conversation with his fellows keeps the worker buoyant. But if the worker's mind is neither absorbed in the job nor free to roam, he finds repetitive processes excessively monotonous. This is especially marked, these inquirers found, in semi-automatic processes which require enough attention to prevent mind-wandering, but not enough for complete mental occupation. Under long exposure to monotonous conditions a job which is at first tedious sometimes becomes tolerable and even mildly enjoyed.

Facing Hazards

"WHEN we first started to civilize the factory it was with so-called big business that we had to contend. The opposition was organized against what was termed the intrusion of government into the private management of business. Now, however, our concern is no longer with the large enterprise. Large-scale business has definitely mastered the lesson that industrial safety and health pay in terms of increased production, in terms of waste elimination, in terms of fewer sleepless and fretful nights for employer and employe alike.

"The legislator or industrial commissioner is now met by the indifference of the small plant operator who combines within himself the functions of owner, financier, production director and sales manager. He literally has no time to think of safety. Payment of an insurance premium, in his case, serves only to eliminate the apprehension of possible legal liability.

"To be specific, in machine tool factories it was shown that one large plant had an accident frequency of 12.8, whereas eleven small plants together employing as many operatives as the one large plant had an accident frequency of 34.15. In paper milling, one large plant showed a frequency of 4.82, while ten small plants together employing as many as the large one, had a combined record of 63.18. In automobile manufacturing, eleven plants showed a frequency of 36.12, when one large plant had succeeded in reducing its accident frequency to 0.4.

"In spite of the apparent trend toward large scale production, it is nevertheless true that a tremendous portion of our manufacturing is done in plants of moderate size. The problem of the small plant will, therefore, have to be solved if the record of improvement in safety and accident prevention is to be continued.

"Another change concerning which industrial legislation and administration must bestir themselves is the increasing importance of chemistry in industry. We have always had some occupational diseases but never before have they come upon us with such plague-rapidity, and variety. The new uses of chemical energy and chemical processes have let loose a flock of new poisons frequently mysterious in origin and always insidious in attack. In combatting this menace the government must become more alert to the dangers and exhibit greater celerity in forewarning and forearming those who will be exposed to them."

U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner at the recent convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held in conjunction with the Congress of the Department of Labor of New York.

Women at Work

WHEN Mother lays aside the dishmop in favor of a punch press, or Susie, old enough to go to work, choses the power mangle instead of the washboard, they become apparently objects of increasing interest to economists and sociologists. Studies and reports of women in industry appear in bewildering array, and guides are needed for those who would find out about wage-earning women—the factors that call them into shops and factories, their hours, wages and conditions of work.

The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor recently published two such guides. One, a very brief Selected Reading List on Working Conditions of Women in Industry, is divided into two parts. Part I lists books and briefer reports which picture in general the situation and some of the special hazards of women workers, and includes both American and British material. Part II lists studies of particular industries, including candy, textiles, laundries, paper box, and so on, and also of particular groups and localities. The Women's Bureau has also published recently a pamphlet, Selected References on the Health of Women in Industry (Bulletin No. 71), which lists reports on the general questions involved and also studies of special industries and problems.

The American Woman at Work, modestly subtitled "A contribution to a bibliography" by Catherine Jean Ritchie, deserves more permanent form than the few typewritten copies now in the Legislative Reference Library at Madison, Wisconsin. Miss Ritchie has brought into her study bibliographies, books, pamphlets and periodical articles from 1920 through 1928. She has divided her bibliography under three subject headings: General Material, The Effect of Labor Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women, Jobs and Marriage. The ground covered by each listing is summarized in a brief paragraph. Copies of this study, which is outstandingly intelligent and helpful in its field, may be borrowed by mail from the Legislative Reference Library in Madison.

Labor Banks

THE rapid growth of labor banking in this country since 1920 is the subject of an exceedingly interesting report, The Labor Banking Movement in the United States, just

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published by the industrial relations section of the department of economics of Princeton University. The report seeks to examine impartially the movement which brought 39 labor banks into existence from 1920 to 1926, with peak resources of $125,000,000, and the factors which have lately reduced this number to 22. The report includes the most dramatic episode in this history of labor becoming capital in which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers under the late Warren S. Stone developed a system of fifteen banks, eight holding companies and six securities and insurance companies, in addition to a large interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York. The report shows that, although there has been a reduction in numbers, a nucleus of successful American labor banks remains. Among the distinctive features of labor banking examined in the report are "character" loans, limitations on dividends and stockholders, profit-sharing with depositors and strategic lending.

New Jersey's Young Wage-Earners

AN army of part-time child workers, less protected than their older brothers and sisters who have graduated from school into industry, is the picture drawn by a recent report of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor (Child Labor in New Jersey, Part I, Publication No. 192). The report is based on a study of 8,000 employed school children under sixteen years of age in Newark and Paterson, New Jersey, made with the cooperation of public school officials, the State Department of Labor and local social agencies.

More than 2,800 boys and 52 girls were found engaged in street trades, including newspaper selling and carrying, bootblacking and peddling. Of over 5,000 children employed in work other than street trades, the largest number worked in stores, chiefly as delivery boys, as sales girls and boys, and as general helpers. The other children worked in domestic service, as bootblacks at indoor stands, in factories, as helpers to painters, carpenters and plumbers, as errand boys or office girls, caddies, helpers in poolrooms and bowling alleys, janitors' assistants and workers in lunchrooms and restaurants. Eight per cent of these children in Paterson and 5 per cent in Newark were under 10 years of age, while those under 12 constituted 27 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

While attending school, about 40 per cent of the children reported working at least 24 hours a week. There were 274 children under 12 years of age who worked 48 hours or more a week during vacation, and 325 children under 12 who worked 24 hours or more a week during the school year. About half the children in occupations other than street trades worked more than 8 hours on Saturdays throughout the year. About 30 per cent worked until 8 or later on school-day evenings, and nearly as many worked until 10 o'clock or later Saturday evenings.

More than four-fifths of these child workers came from homes in which the father was the chief breadwinner. About 70 per cent were children of foreign-born parents, chiefly Italian. The report states that in the majority of cases the children were not working because of economic necessity but because there was nothing for them to do at home under modern apartment house and tenement conditions.

The report points out that New Jersey is one of the states which has no law protecting employed school children by fixing a minimum age of at least 14 for all gainful occupations, prohibiting night work and placing reasonable limitations upon the number of hours of work outside school hours. Even in occupations for which the present law sets a minimum age or limits the hours of work for children under 16, as in factories and stores, this study found children working under the legal age and in excess of the legal hours.

The report suggests school supervision of employed school children, through the school counselor and the visiting teacher, holding that the schools could help provide more constructive activities than the jobs children pick up, and that such activities would be welcome both to parents and to children.

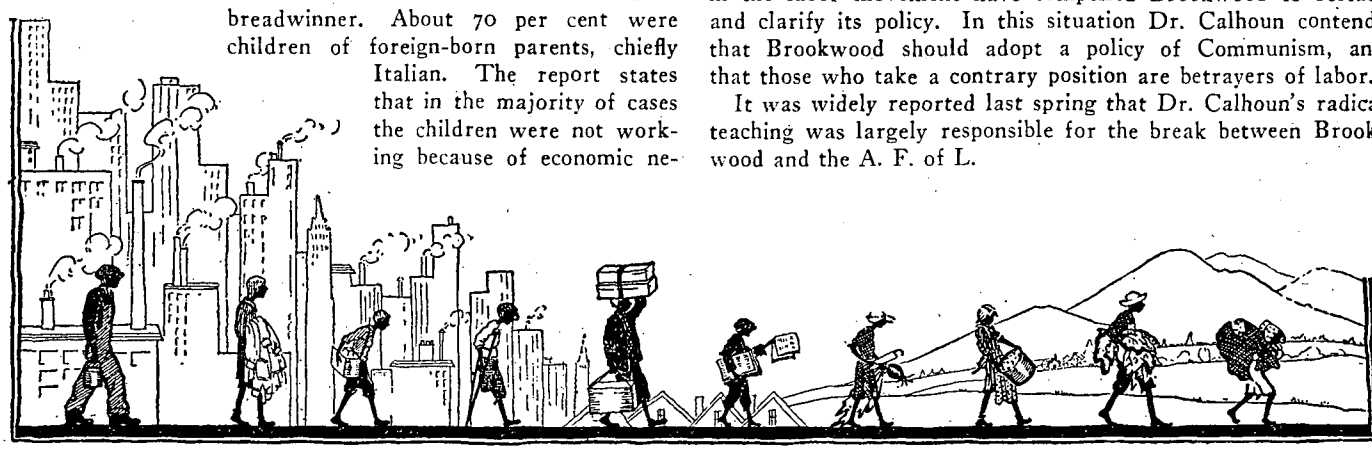
Brookwood

IN spite of its recent stormy months, Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, New York, opened its eighth year with a capacity enrollment of 37 students, 19 men and 18 women, representing 16 trades and coming from 15 states and Canada.

In addition to a seven-months residence course in "the fundamentals of organized labor" and an advanced course for research and the study of special problems, Brookwood has organized an extension division and a department of correspondence instruction.

Following the action of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor last year (see The Survey, September 15, 1928, page 585) and of the New York State Federation of Labor, Brookwood is cut off from much of its former trade union support. The college had to weather further difficulty in the unanimous refusal of its board of directors to renew the contract of Arthur Calhoun, a leading member of the teaching staff since the school's establishment. In a statement issued at the time this action was taken, the board of directors pointed out that "Dr. Calhoun's competency as a scholar and teacher is not involved." Rather, the matter hinged on "temperamental inability to cooperate with the members of the faculty in the achievement of the aims for which Brookwood was established." The statement points out that "Brookwood was founded by men and women who believed that a labor college should . . . educate workers to strive for a cooperative commonwealth in which there should be genuine industrial and political democracy. . . . The attacks made upon Brookwood during the past year by extreme right and extreme left elements in the labor movement have compelled Brookwood to restate and clarify its policy. In this situation Dr. Calhoun contends that Brookwood should adopt a policy of Communism, and that those who take a contrary position are betrayers of labor."

It was widely reported last spring that Dr. Calhoun's radical teaching was largely responsible for the break between Brookwood and the A. F. of L.



Decorations, Courtesy National Child Labor Committee

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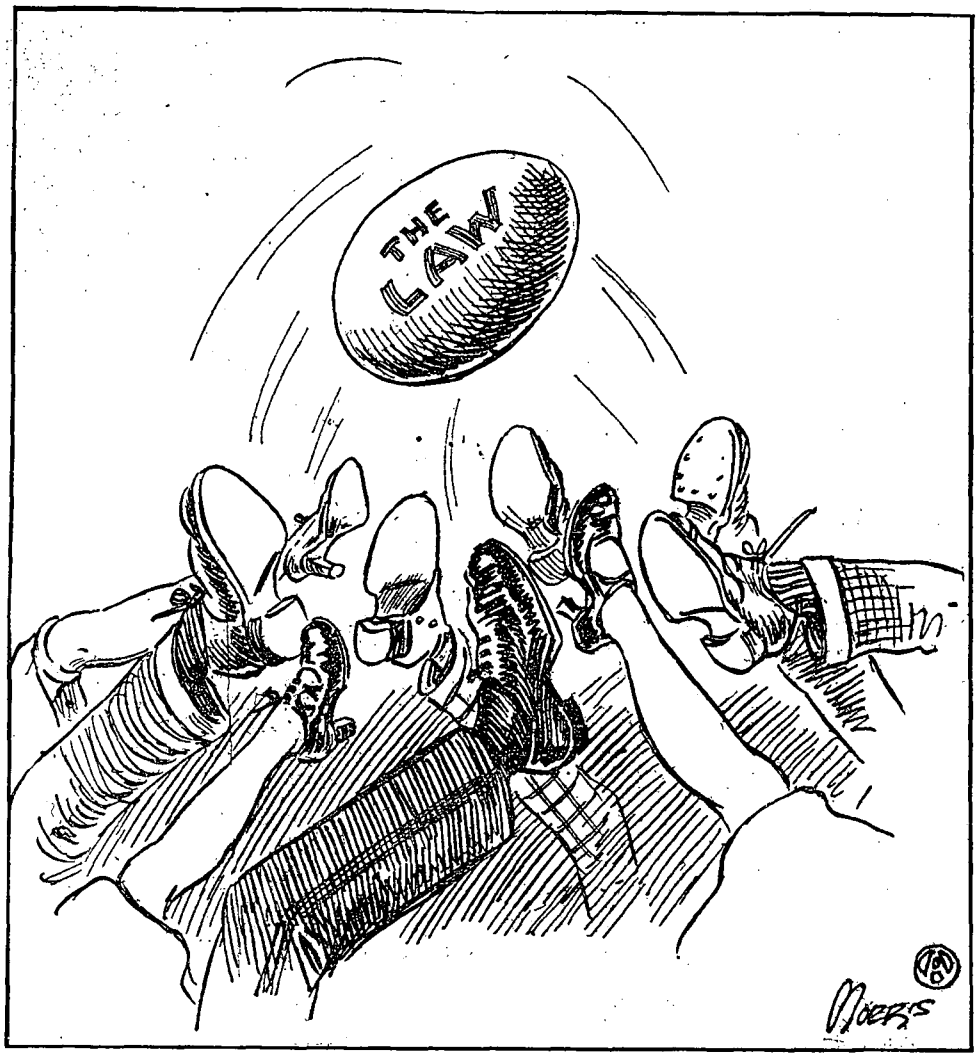
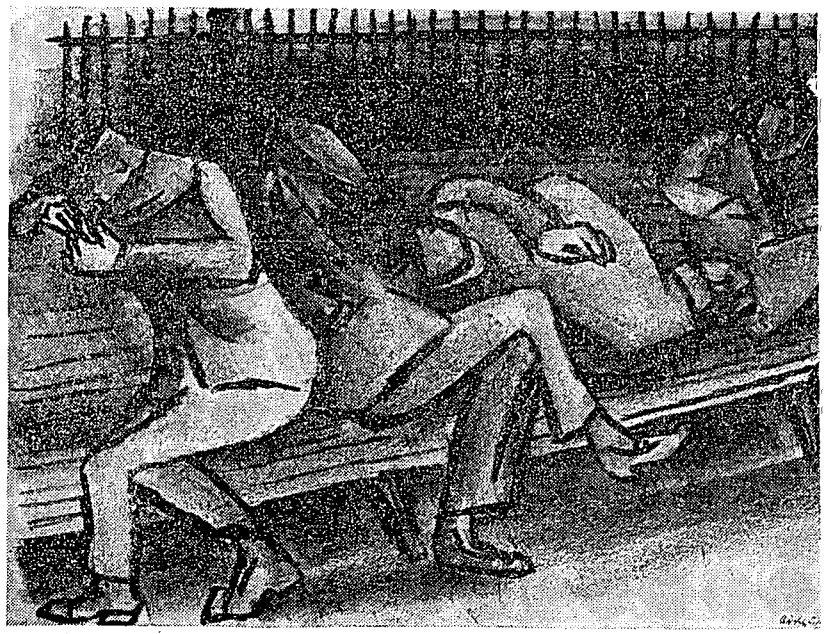


THE MOST POPULAR GAME IN AMERICA
W. C. Morris in The Brooklyn Citizen

Harmon Cartoon

WHEN the l· every kind of about; and when a mixed, you get the r —these are the thei and right) of the tv each in the recent (the Harmon Found vey. Awards of $5 four cartoonists in th the first time in the cartoonists on mag papers have won aw "tend to make of ou better places in wh through an understa civic tendencies of

TWO MILLION CHILDREN WORK IN AMERICA
William Gropper in The New Masses



UNEMPLOYED
Adolph Dehn in The New Masses

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ı - Survey
ı Awards

ıw becomes a football, ' foot is ready to kick it ılcohol and gasoline are nost deadly of explosives nes of the winners (left vo recent awards of $250 cartoon awards made by lation through The Sur- o each were made to the ıe row below. Here, for Harmon-Survey contests, azines as well as daily ards for drawings which r American communities ıich to live and work" ınding of the social and these rushing times.

BECOMING AN OLD STORY
E. S. Reynolds in The Portland Oregonian

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE
Lute Pease in The Newark Evening News

THE MUFFLER
F. Jerger in The Locomotive Engineers' Journal

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EDUCATION

More About Movies

FURTHER testimony to the influence of movies on modern children, discussed elsewhere in this issue, is brought forward by M. Rouvroy, medical director of a home for abnormal children, in a recent number of the *Revue internationale de l'enfance*. M. Rouvroy has studied the effects of current motion pictures on abnormal, subnormal and merely nervous children. In spite of efforts to raise movie standards, he holds that at present the influence of the motion picture is such that "all those who have at heart the physical and moral health of our youth should note the serious objections formulated by many physicians and psychiatrists." Because undesirable movies are so vivid and so easily understood by children, their influence is worse than that of bad books. Even the better films for adults, M. Rouvroy finds, contain scenes of violence and crime which are harmful to receptive young minds. Certain types of educational films serve mainly to make known the vice they are supposed to combat. Further, the stimulation of the moving picture show and the concentrated attention it compels, tend to produce a high degree of fatigue. M. Rouvroy found that a two-hour program which included ten pauses of two minutes each caused a decrease of 20 per cent in the children's physical capacity, or twice as much as is brought about by a whole day in school. The effect on frail or nervous children is even more marked. M. Rouvroy holds that many children who are physically and mentally subnormal become so saturated, as it were, with film exploits that they tend to reproduce them automatically in time of crisis.

We Learn About Women From Them

FROM the general hue and cry about higher education for women and what it is and is not fitting them for, there has emerged one apparently calm and dispassionate fact-finding agency. This is the newly organized Institute of Women's Professional Relations, at the North Carolina College for Women, in Greensboro. The institute is an outgrowth of a study made by a special committee of the American Association of University Women. An executive committee appointed by the directors of the association is to be the supervisory body and to act as a board of directors for the institute. Chase Going Woodhouse, vocational director of the North Carolina College, has been made head of the institute. Mrs. Woodhouse was until recently in charge of the division of economics, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The work of the institute has been planned on the basis of an initial five-year program with $60,000 a year for each of the five years. Financial support is being given by private individuals.

"The work contemplated by the institute," according to the preliminary announcement, "looks definitely toward the coordination of business and professional requirements with women's educational work, the cultivation of greater interest in pre-professional courses and the profitable entrance of college women into various fields, such as merchandising, finance, production, specialized professional service."

The detailed work as now planned will be "to act as a clearing house for information on the entrance of women into business and the professions; survey and chart present opportunities for college women; study new opportunities for advancement and service in specific occupations; cooperate with business and professional groups in securing facts on necessary aptitudes and training; cooperate with educational institutions in planning for functional education; study the problems involved in the changing position of women in economic life and in the home."

The institute announcement underscores the special problem of the concentration of college women in a few fields of work. The association has recently completed a survey of its own members. The tabulation is still incomplete, but the 7,000 returns indicate that teaching is still the outstanding occupation in the group. A recent list of types of work sought by Smith College alumnae shows 375 asking for teaching as against 407 for all other occupations. Of all Oberlin alumnae now working, 57 per cent are teaching. "Our knowledge of individual differences and aptitudes makes it seem somewhat unlikely that all these women have made the best choice. Does it perhaps mean, as has been suggested, that they have gone into teaching because that has been the trend of their college training, or because there has not been information on other fields of work?"

Frontier Schools

LITTLE Pete, whose family lives at Mile 328, Sarah whose father is a soldier-settler in the Riding Mountain district, the Watson twins whose home is north of The Pas along the Hudson Bay Railroad—these and more than 200 other children in the upper reaches of the Province of Manitoba have been brought into the public school system through correspondence courses under the Department of Education. W. D. Bayley, the director of the Manitoba undertaking, has drawn freely on other experiments along the same line. In 1914, at the request of a frontiersman, the Australian Department of Education began its now famous Correspondence Teaching for Isolated Children. Today, Queensland alone has 3,600 pupils enrolled under this plan and a staff of 62 teachers give full time to the education of pioneer children through the mails. One Australian state includes highschool as well as elementary school courses in its correspondence teaching. About eight years ago British Columbia started this experiment in Canada, followed by Alberta and Saskatchewan. Manitoba is the most eastern of the Canadian provinces to inaugurate the scheme to date.

The types of pupils enrolled include children in frontier settlements where no school has yet been built; children in districts where the school has been closed because attendance has dwindled below the minimum requirement; crippled children who are unable to attend school; children who have passed school age, who have not completed grade VIII but are required to stay home (usually a farm home) to help. Most of the pupils so far enrolled in Manitoba are in the first three grades of elementary school.

Manitoba has made one interesting enlargement of similar school-by-mail plans: each child enrolled for correspondence

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study is at the same time enrolled in a school room in greater Winnipeg. Letters are exchanged, samples of schoolroom work and story books are sent, and in many ways the city children enrich the lives of their frontier comrades. When the Manitoba plan was first started, lessons were sent out from the central office of the Department of Education in Winnipeg but the children mailed their written work to teachers in training to whom they were assigned. As the work developed, however, it was decided to assign each pupil to a teacher in one of the city schools. Thus each frontier child has the interest and help of an experienced teacher, a teacher in training and a class of city school children.

Mr. Bayley has received many interesting and colorful letters from his scattered pupils. A motherless boy of 11 living with his father at Mile 17, Hudson Bay Railroad, has to watch for the train and flag it to mail his lessons. As a token of his gratitude he asked permission to send his "dear teacher" a trout for Christmas. When the trout arrived, it proved to be three magnificent fish which he had caught himself. Little Mary McMillan is the only white child within miles of her lonely northern home. She has learned many Indian words and interesting Indian customs from her Cree playmates. She boasts of being both a trader and trapper and baits and sets her string of four traps regularly. "One day last fall," she wrote her teacher proudly, "I marketed $19 worth of skins." The correspondence courses have been her first opportunity for regular schooling.

Mary and Her Major

MARY SMITH, with no marked talent or controlling ambition has a tendency when searching among college-catalog offerings to gravitate toward an English major. This has always been known as an "easy and interesting" major field and unlike foreign language, natural science, or mathematics, has no obvious checks to hold one to a strict standard of performance. By taking points here and there Mary may arrive at the total required for a major without bothering to acquire any really sound and unified knowledge of English literature. Under its revised curriculum, Barnard College is apparently able to safeguard Mary Smith somewhat against her human inertia and to secure to her a definite educational gain from a major in English. The first class under the new curriculum has now completed its junior year. In commenting on this phase of the program in her annual report, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve says:

Decorations from Hunted, written and printed by Group XI, City and Country School, New York

"The Department of English has been considering this problem carefully and on its recommendation the faculty has now adopted a new regulation concerning majors in English. Henceforth, beginning with the class of 1931, in order to achieve a major, students will have to pass at the end of their course a comprehensive examination. Except for those with a special gift for English composition, all the majors will have to pass the three parts of the comprehensive examination, the first, dealing with the history of the English language, including a knowledge of either middle English or Anglo-Saxon, the second, covering English literature before 1700, and the third, English and American literature since 1700. A student gifted in composition may omit the language section of the examination, choose either the second or the third literature section, and take eighteen points of work in English composition, in which she must receive a grade of at least B in order to satisfy the requirement.

"These arrangements ought to improve greatly the work of our majors in English. The announcement of the new requirement has cut down considerably the number of students electing this subject as major. Many of the weaker ones may now drift elsewhere, or out of college altogether. A few of the other departments may need to develop a similar plan for unifying and stiffening the work of their majors; but most subjects, especially mathematics and the natural sciences, automatically protect themselves.

"The plan of holding meetings of the major students three or four times each term has worked very well in some departments. Such gatherings give a sense of unity to the group. They provide opportunities for personal contacts with the instructors, for conference and discussion, and for hearing talks by distinguished specialists in the field. Thus the students are helped to appreciate the general significance, interest and beauty of their major subject, instead of regarding it merely as a bookkeeping matter of acquiring twenty-eight points."

Slowing Up

EVERY year since the war there have come from beleaguered colleges reports of mounting hundreds of young men and women clamoring for admission. In vain college authorities pointed out that not everyone could successfully or happily pursue higher academic education. The demand for "the college stamp" was insistent. That the rush to college is finally slowing up is indicated by the annual report of Adam LeRoy Jones, director of admissions of Columbia University. The slowing up process, Dr. Jones states is "almost startling." Last year there was an increase of only 2 per cent in the total student body of the 216 colleges on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. As this list includes most of the stronger institutions, Dr. Jones feels that the figure would be even more significant if all the colleges in the country were included. While it is too early to estimate the total college attendance for the current school year, there are no indications of large gains over last year, according to Dr. Jones.

Help Wanted!

WHAT college, one wonders, and what vocational adviser turned out upon the world the girl who recently advertised in the "Situations Wanted—Female" column of the New York Times:

"COLLEGE GRADUATE, unusual appearance, wants work of some artistic nature. Times . . . . . X. X."

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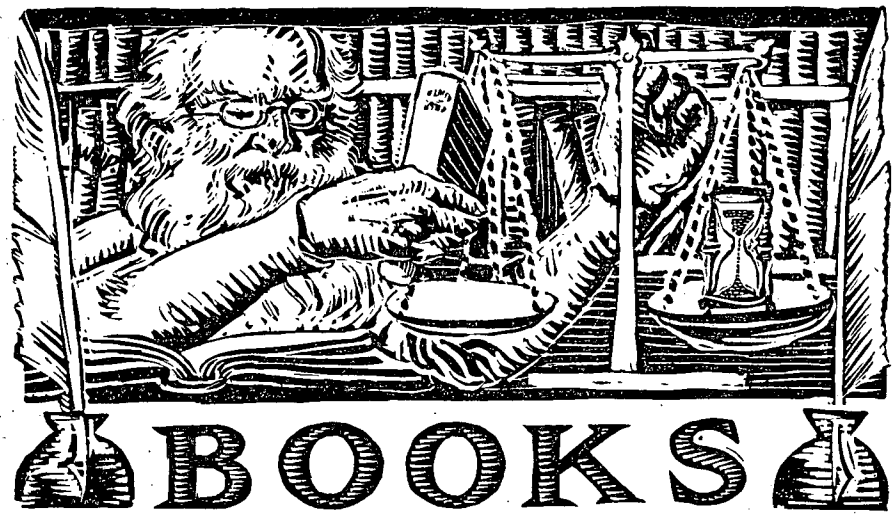

Cottoneers

HUMAN FACTORS IN COTTON CULTURE, *by Rupert B. Vance. University of North Carolina Press. 346 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

LANDLORD, sharecropper, fatback, hominy, molasses, collards, mules, bull-tongue plows, store credit, mortgages, cotton prices, boll weevil, calcium arsenate—here is a book all about them. It is not original; some of the material, such as the back and forth banter of congressmen at hearings, is unimportant; but its inclusiveness makes it useful, and Dr. Vance's ready style renders it unusually interesting reading.

Consideration of geography, climate, the risks of the cotton market, the risks of cotton production, and the farmers' standard of living all lead up, the author thinks, to understanding of what he calls the "cotton culture complex." The discussion of this last is the least valuable part of the volume. Of it Dr. Vane says: "In analyzing the cotton culture complex we are attempting to state in terms of cultural anthropology the problem of the psychological equipment of the human factors in cotton culture." He goes on to point out certain "material culture traits" and "attitudes" associated with cotton growing, such as the eating of hog and hominy, lack of thrift, an easy shifting of families from place to place, an attitude of exclusive devotion to cotton, and a speculative attitude toward cotton. All of these are explained immediately on economic grounds, without the approach in psychology, anthropology, and sociology which Dr. Vance seems to think necessary.

This book illustrates the method of those who believe that a social problem is best attacked by a "union of disciplines." But what you are likely to get is a *pot-pourri,* conclusive of nothing. Investigation of social life in the South is young. The University of North Carolina has done more than any other agency to forward it. It is the belief of this reviewer that these investigations will get farthest by hewing fairly rigidly to the line of economic behavior. Our "social patterns" and attitudes and politics and letters are grounded in our bread-and-cheese endeavors, and we shall waste time by putting the cart before the horse.

The Johns Hopkins University BROADUS MITCHELL

Woman's Place.

FIELDS OF WORK FOR WOMEN, *by Miriam Simons Leuck. Appleton. 349 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MIRIAM SIMON LEUCK'S book, Fields of Work for Women, is a bird's-eye view of many activities in which women are engaged. Anyone contemplating a career can get from this survey not only a description of occupations but also valuable suggestions about securing employment. The table of contents, classified according to interests and "bents," shows the diversity of work that is being carried on by women. One is not given detailed information about each occupation but, far better, Miss Leuck points to ways and means for getting further information about each field, for securing the job and for conducting one's self after employment. The style is refreshing. The method of presentation is personal and informal, the result being that whatever advice is offered is accepted by the reader as being for her rather than for an indefinite somebody else. The comments of well-known people in particular fields add to the interest.

Although the book is offered by the publishers as a revised edition, the bibliography contains few references later than 1925 and in the index are found several classifications which recent studies have revised. So many changes are taking place from year to year in the attitude towards the woman in the home who seeks a career, and the woman whose career fills her life, that the book would have filled a greater need had it been brought up to 1929 in the discussion of these matters. However, the excellence in form and its wide scope make it a valuable contribution to a field which has too little material for the youth contemplating a life's work.

Washington, D. C. CATHERINE FILENE DODD

Throwing the Control Switch

ELECTRICAL UTILITIES, *by William E. Mosher. Harper. 335 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A MORE useful and entertaining book on Electrial Utilities than the one just issued under that title by William E. Mosher and Associates would be difficult to imagine. It does not tell which electrics are "due for a raise" nor how many hundreds of millions Sydney Z. Mitchell may be worth, nor whether Herbert Hoover is "tender-eyed" toward the utilities. But nearly everything else is there. It is a veritable handbook of factual material usually hard to find. The first half of the book tells the story of the development of the theories and practice of regulation and the rise of the holding company, all leading to The Crisis in Public Control, the sub-title of the book. The discussion of court decisions as bearing on this urgent national problem is fresh and illuminating—especially the distinction between what the U. S. Supreme Court has *said* and what it has *done* as to regulation.

The second section of the book is devoted to a consideration of the various types of public control possible of application. The fact that "control through contracts" is given first place is significant. The contract appears to be a weapon, or more softly said a device, capable of immediate application everywhere—given the will to control. If we are only entering on the period of electrical constructions on the grand scale—at the mines, where the water falls deep and strong, and at other points where current can be made at least expense—then it is not too late to put the quietus on "intangible intangibles" through contract. The reviewer regrets that the authors did not give credit for this proposal to the late Philip P. Wells, the author

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and able defender of a bill to control the valuation through contract presented to the Pennsyvania Legislature by Governor Pinchot. The same devoted and far-sighted public servant drafted the first act designed to exert federal control over water-power development and maintained close contact with this legislation until its final passage in 1920. In the same sense should not Alfred Emanuel Smith have been given credit for the proposal to regulate prices to be paid by the consumers through the sale under contract of publicly generated current?

The book was prepared under the auspices of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University and published by Harpers. Dr. Mosher, the editor, has been appointed director of research to the commission appointed under authority of the New York Legislature to investigate regulation in the Empire State.

Philadelphia MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE

Marriage the Parent of Divorce

MARRIAGE, *by Edward Westermarck. Cape and Smith.* 115 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS little book represents a survey of the early forms of marriage and family experience by one of the best known of students. It provides in brief form information of great value as a background for the understanding of modern problems of marriage. With unusual fairness, in a brief bibliographical note at the end, it calls attention to the fact that many of the views of the author have been challenged by the recent monumental work of R. Briffault, entitled The Mothers.

The final chapter has special interest for the American with its wide-sweeping survey of marriage practices. Its statement, however, that the American divorce-rate is largely due to the laxity of procedure which has grown up in the United States sounds superficial and out of accord with the rest of the chapter. The recent increase of divorces in England as the law became more liberal and in Germany suggests that our record in this country has some meaning deeper than "laxity of procedure." A little later the author recognizes that the statistics of divorce reveal various influences when he calls attention to one important factor, the economic independence of woman. "It is natural to find divorce most frequent where a woman finds it most easy to earn her bread. In the United States, nearly two-thirds of the divorces are granted on demand of the wife."

In the last paragraph of the book he has words that challenge those who are satisfied to dismiss the American matrimonial unrest by tagging it "selfishness:"

> It is a widespread idea that divorce is the enemy of marriage, and, if made easy, might prove destructive to the very institution of the family. This view I cannot share. I look upon divorce as the necessary remedy for a misfortune and as a means of preserving the dignity of marriage by putting an end to unions that are a disgrace to its name. The existence of marriage does not depend on laws. If the main thesis of this little book is correct, if marriage is not an artificial creation but an institution based on deep-rooted sentiments, conjugal and parental, it will last as long as these sentiments last. And should they ever cease to exist, no laws in the world could save marriage from destruction.

University of North Carolina ERNEST R. GROVES

Preventive Medicine

THE STORY OF MODERN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, *by Sir Arthur Newsholme. Williams and Wilkins.* 295 *pp. Price* $4.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, formerly principal medical officer of the Local Government Board of England, has written a companion volume to his Evolution of Preventive Medicine of 1927, which takes up the story at the point where the preceding volume closed, that is, from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present day. To attempt to cover adequately a period that has been so replete with discovery of the causation of preventable diseases and the methods employed to prevent their spread in a small volume is a difficult task. Sir Arthur states that the story as told by him is elementary and in outline, so that the book is to be judged by what it presents rather than by what it omits. The book does not claim to present new ideas but, as a work of history, simply the generally accepted scientific views of specialists in the fields covered. It is, therefore, a concise summary of the best thought on the subjects considered, and can be regarded as scientifically reliable. Some sanitarians will not be inclined to place as little importance on the fly as a vector of disease as does Sir Arthur, and would feel justified in saying something on birth control in the fly family; some, too, would question the advisability of using the term "vaccination" in reference to diphtheria immunization. In regard to many of the conditions affecting health with which he deals, Sir Arthur recognizes that what is set forth is not the last word on these subjects and that what is stated simply represents "a transitional stage in science."

There are a few slight inaccuracies such as the manner of Lazear's contraction of yellow fever, but they do not materially affect the scientific accuracy of the book. There is an omission of the title to the diagram on page 82, a few typographical errors, notably on page 90, and a misspelling of a name on page 124, and a few other errors, all due probably to the proof-reading having to be done in the author's absence. The volume is well written, interesting, makes easy reading and is not the dry as dust kind of history that Carlyle described. The author occasionally digresses from a recounting of events to moralizing and when he does so is always instructive. An example is "although our knowledge of prevention in many respects is still defective, our knowledge is immensely greater than our practical application of this knowledge."

JAMES WALLACE, M.D.
Director, Committee on Administrative Practice
American Public Health Association

Neurological Pediatrics

THE ADOLESCENT, *by Sidney I. Schwab, M.D. and Borden S. Veeder, M.D. Appleton.* 365 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

IT is the sign of a new era when a pediatrician and a neurologist join hands to discuss the child. Dr. Veeder, pediatrician, has written the first three chapters of this very thoughtful book; Doctor Schwab, neurologist, has written the next twenty chapters. It is an interesting combination. Doctor Veeder discusses structural changes in the adolescent; Doctor Schwab, the reactions of the adolescent to the family state, the educational system, religion, sex, and internal conflicts. Each of these topics is taken up in detail. The chief virtues of the book are that it is authoritative, comprehensive, thoughtful, and fairly representative of prevalent psychiatric opinions on the points discussed. On page 347 it is frankly stated that "the authors themselves are somewhat vague as to just what is meant by psychology. . . ." It is true that neurology and pediatrics as usually practiced are far removed from psychology and psychiatry. But in spite of this denial, these authors have gone far toward a rapprochement. KARL A. MENNINGER

The Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas

Perishing Parishes

CHURCH COMITY, *by H. Paul Douglass. Doubleday, Doran.* 181 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

TWO terrific things are happening to city churches. First, the population of the cities is increasing at an amazing rate, demanding the construction of new churches. What denomination shall they be? Second, the present city population is shifting as the ocean tides. The church at the corner of A Avenue and X Street, twenty years ago, stood in the heart of a community of well-to-do white people, mostly with a New England background. Today that district is a Negro settlement. Tomorrow that church may be in the geographical center of a community of foreign-born factory laborers. Meanwhile, the city has been expanding by leaps and bounds, and

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away out on the edges, where twenty years ago the gophers were monarchs of all they surveyed, new communities are arising. They want churches; all kinds of them. If the downtown church is left to continue its hereditary antagonism to all other denominations, with no change in its social program and no vision of future needs, that downtown church will one day pass from existence. If every denomination represented in the homes of the new suburbs feels free to burden that rising community with a church building, the new church will simply repeat the tragic failures of the old churches. The various denominations are thus forced into some sort of cooperation.

This book of Mr. Douglass' is a record of the successes and failures of this cooperation. The results, as in most of his works, have been sorted into tables and charts, drawn into graphs and maps, and analyzed into principles. An amazing amount of research lies back of it. The picture is not altogether happy. Many churches, forced by circumstances to join a cooperative effort, have afterward found themselves so bound by tradition and theology and racial heritage that they couldn't even act with a minimum of common decency; and so they cut each other's throats. And yet the picture is hopeful; in the dozen years since the comity program got under way officially, perhaps 50 per cent of the disagreements and disputes have been adjusted happily, on a friendly and Christian basis. If this basis demands that the theologically liberal and socially alert church step out of the way for the theologically rigid and socially inert church, in order to avoid a fight, the fault is one that inheres in all democracies. This book is a splendid commentary upon the present crying need for church union.

Longmont, Colorado CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

Salesladies

THE SALESLADY, *by Frances R. Donovan, University of Chicago, Press. 267 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EVERY now and then we are reminded that this is less and less of a man's world and perhaps a leading psychologist is not altogether wrong when recently he argued that the good old-fashioned male man is soon to be a thing of the past. When a few years ago Miss Donovan wrote The Woman Who Waits, she made it quite clear that waiting on table is a profession and that the women who pursue that craft are getting pretty well established in this modern industrial society. Now Miss Donovan puts the sales clerk in the department store under the sociological microscope and again shows us how another essential specialty is being pretty efficiently monopolized by the woman. Once we were supposed to pity the woman behind the counter, but no longer. She reigns now more than she is ruled, and what was once a mere business or occupational interest she has converted into a very human society having a great deal in common with the small town. It is the human side of the life of the saleslady that Miss Donovan discusses, and she does it with so much insight that her book becomes as interesting as fiction.

She gathered her materials in the department stores of New York and Chicago. She disguises the names of the stores where she worked, but obviously one of them is Macy and another Saks. She ought to be encouraged to make a similar study of stenographers and perhaps of that other very interesting female profession, the scrubwomen.

Seth Low Junior College NELS ANDERSON

Sin and Sex and a Smoker

THE POISON OF PRUDERY, *by Walter M. Gallichan. Stratford. 235 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IF the administration of law possessed any conscious relationship to justice this book should have been read by Judge Borrow to the twelve good men and true who found Mary Ware Dennett guilty of mailing, in 1929, her pamphlet, The Sex Side of Life. For this volume examines the phenomenon of exaggerated shame and the scientifically acknowledged need of frankness as a remedy for the present menace of prudery. After discussing the illusion of the "sinfulness of sex," the author relates it to the complications of adolescence and resulting clumsy marriages. The taboo thus created affects literature and the other arts as well as the progress of scientific thought. The case histories introduced to prove the steps in the argument are too sketchy to be of much value but throughout the volume the quotations from Ellis, Jones, Hirschfield and others, create a sort of symposium of the best modern thought on the subject of inefficacy of suppression, the human distortions created by repression and the need for the abandonment of the ostrich attitude toward sex.

As I sit writing this review in the Twentieth Century en route for Chicago, I look around the club smoking-car and feel certain that this volume would be pronounced obscene by all of those substantial business magnates who have been swapping filthy stories by the hour. Gallichan's work—and more of that kind—are needed as long as such conditions exist.

New York City MORRIS L. ERNST

"True" Stories from Geneva

CEASE FIRING! *by Winifred Hulbert. Macmillan. 127 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IF we could teach as well as we know, the world would move ahead with a quite new swiftness. The difficulty is—and it is one that particularly besets this generation which has seen a world civilization develop before its eyes—that new knowledge is never sufficiently absorbed into our thinking to have taken on concrete and tangible form so that we can easily hand it on to the young. Inevitably we tell them the stories and legends and parables which embody old beliefs.

For this reason the publication of Cease Firing, a collection of stories for boys and girls about the work of the League of Nations, is of unusual importance. Here we have the work of the league made concrete and brought down by means of "true" stories into the daily lives of human beings. Miss Hulbert has chosen her stories with a keen sense for the dramatic and has told them in such a way as to give one a feeling of breathless adventure. Miss De Lanux, in spirited, direct, thoroughly modern illustrations, increases this feeling of lively interest.

These stories do not urge boys and girls to have a "neighborly" feeling toward the rest of the world. They bring out the fact that today all peoples are neighbors and what this means by way of new adventures.

In the very last of the stories there is a sentence which needs to be quoted, for it suggests the only possible attitude between the two generations when the younger must find a way to live in a world about which the older knows too little to offer any important advice. The young son of an army officer trained in an army school, is confronted by the fact of the Kellogg Peace Pact and fears that if he lets his interest turn toward the pact he will be disloyal to his father. But then he realizes "that the main thing his father had always asked of him was to think things out for himself." The habit of doing that is one thing which we can teach our children with the certainty that it will be of use to them in the new world into which they are growing up.

FLORENCE BREWER BOECKEL

National Council for Prevention of War

Sun Spots and Epidemics

EPIDEMIOLOGY OLD AND NEW, *by Sir William Hamer, Macmillan. 188 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is one of the new volumes in the Anglo-French library of medical and biological science, by the former medical officer of health for the county of London. The book is apparently written to give support and wider circulation to the author's well known opinions that there are "epidemic constitutions" of cosmic conditions that are large factors, if not the main factors, in causing periodic epidemics of certain dis-

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eases. The disease occupying the center of the stage in this study is influenza and the writer seems to concur in the views of authors whom he quotes that "territorial disturbances," or some "product of unusual solar output," are the main inciting factors that produce epidemic recurrences, and in the case of influenza the casual agent may be "certain anticyclonic weather conditions."

The volume shows the author's breadth of reading and that he is equally at home in quoting William of Ockham or Sydenham; it shows, too, the advantages of a sound training in logic and philosophy as part of the armentarium for an epidemologist, but it also reveals how a writer's desire to correlate all things into a unified system may cause him to lose sight of well marked differences or the specificity of disease. It is surely unfair and unscientific to imply that influenza and a variety of differentiated cerebral and spinal conditions are all due to a single cause.

Sir William does good service in calling the attention of all epidemiologists to the fact that the "soil must be studied as well as the seed" and that we must learn "to think in terms of epidemics as well as of microorganisms," macroscopically as well as microscopically," and that all our epidemiology should not be written solely in terms of organisms. But not many epidemiologists will follow him in giving so large a place to cosmic influences, where there is definite evidence of biological cause. "Sun spots" have not yet been proven to originate or determine the course of disease.

JAMES WALLACE, M.D.

Director, Committee on Administrative Practice
American Public Health Association

Unsolved Cities

URBAN DEMOCRACY, *by Chester C. Maxey. Heath.* 408 *pp. Price* $3.20 *postpaid of The Survey.*

FOR the layman who wants to familiarize himself with the problems of the modern city, this book might be read with profit. But for the lay student or any other student who may be curious about the general complex of municipal government and urban democracy the twenty-five essay chapters offer little. Maxey does not examine the researches, if any, in the field and he has not taken account of the abundant literature in some of the special fields he has considered: health, safety, recreation, education, city planning, and others. He does not take into consideration such important forces in urban democracy as rural-urban relations, suburban influences, the influence of funded wealth, of social welfare agencies. What he has done, and probably he did not intend to do more, is to write a readable and reasonably vivid text-book for freshmen or sophomore classes. He has brought out clearly that urban democracy is an unsolved problem that we need to study carefully and patiently before we get the answer.

Seth Low, Jr., College NELS ANDERSON

Marriage Succeeds When It Lasts

WHAT IS RIGHT WITH MARRIAGE, *by Robert C. Binkley and Frances Williams Binkley. Appleton.* 257 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

AN academic couple who have worked out their marital destiny to their own satisfaction, seek to interpret the domestic theory upon which they have attained their success up to the present time. Their formula is simple for partners with properly adjusted personalities because they find the underlying basis of married life to be the idea of permanent, personal, paramount loyalty.

They reject the idea that the family is an institution constituted by society, and view it as a situation given by nature. As a result of adaptations within this situation, various levels of marriage arise, according to the art of living practiced by the two individuals whose interactionism centers about the primary concept of permanence in marriage. They clearly set forth that their theory is valuable only for those who regard marriage essentially as a personal relationship.

Divorce, in their mind, becomes an evil, but sex monopoly within marriage, while it is a norm of family life, is not a standard to be imposed upon marital partners by the outside world. The personal relations in marriage must not be non-transferable, ever variable and free and comprehensive of entire possibilities. They describe the family as a closed system of united persons with vigorous interactionism and with the individuals creating their own organizations in relation, however, to ideals that are socially developed. A critical factor in the organization is some agreement upon social convention.

They accept the principle that the facts of life are met by each family as they arise regardless of social conventions and theories, and that within limitations each family is a law unto itself. Hence the things that are right in marriage grow out of their individual adaptations because so much of marriage is without social codes. Marital partners are obliged to appreciate that there is a continuous cycle of tension and accommodation that involves personal adjustment.

The measure of success of marriage, according to this domestic theory, lies in an estimate of the intensity of the domestic interaction and the duration of marriage. In other words, marriage succeeds when it is successful in being permanent.

New York City IRA S. WILE, M.D.

The City Sophisticate

URBAN SOCIOLOGY, *by Nels Anderson and Eduard C. Lindeman. Knopf.* 414 *pp. Price* $3.25 *postpaid of The Survey.*

POSSIBLY the most amazing and significant development in America's coming of age has been, not her mass production, resulting in the belief that man's life consists in the abundance of mechanical things that he possesses, but the accelerated growth of urbanization, with the concomitant development in the personality of the city dweller of sophistication, eclecticism, liberalism and anonymity.

Anonymity, a unique factor in city life, emerging as a protective device for giving psychological isolation, though hemmed in by one's fellows, functions to produce eclecticism and sophistication which eventually result in liberalism and a type of individualism which is keenly sensitive to social norms.

The authors of Urban Sociology develop these points and their social implications, if not thoroughly, at least suggestively. Indeed, the volume is valuable as a guide to further study rather than as a comprehensive treatment of the range of municipal social problems. Explicitly intended as a text-book, it fulfills its function through its brief treatment of an astonishingly large number of urban problems, followed by a series of projects and discussion questions which appear to this reviewer as more provocative of thought than the text itself. Finally, there are at the close of each chapter, unusually pertinent bibliographical references. the careful study would result in the student's emerging with a catholic and fairly intensive knowledge of the field.

Some of the discussions, such as those dealing with the urban personality and urban social types, are dangerous, despite the fact that they warn the reader of the limitations in the use of stereotype and despite the cleverness exhibited in some of the character delineations. Sociology undoubtedly stands in need of generalizations which will subsume the mass of discrete data which it is collecting, but probably generalizations as to personality types had best be left to psychoanalysts, fiction writers and biographers.

The present volume is probably the best in its field and if used with critical judgment it should prove of great value as a class text.

HENRY M. BUSCH

School of Applied Social Sciences,
Western Reserve University

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WORK SHOP

Why All This Research?

By ROBERT W. KELSO

THE social questionnaire, like the drinking of ice water, is an American habit. It comes to us by regular post; by air mail; by night letter; by express; yes, in a few voluminous instances, by freight! Since it seeks out the obscure particles of social gold dust, it goes at the business perforce with a microscope, and with a deal of panning and wash. The executive who looks at his docket and says to himself, "Now we will have a whole hour in which to clean up correspondence," is deceived; for that same mail will ask him to dig out the answers to a hundred questions. Of course, he may turn it over to an assistant, but as no thoughtful questionnaire concludes without asking the recipient for his opinion, and his appraisal of sundry unclassifiable items, he will get it all back again in time; and must study and perspire, and calculate and cuss, till the job is done. So oft repeated is this nuisance, that all but the most skillful run out of cuss words, or are compelled to repeat.

The form and style of these ubiquitous inquiries are indefinite, but they do possess in common that splendid virtue which Bill Nye used to accord to the dictionary: they exhibit variety and a constant change of subject. At the present time we are holding a sort of "Quaker meting" on the problem of securing social data. When the spirit moves the perspiring director of a small town chest, he rises up with a questionnaire, which asks you all about your professional business. The head of the university seminar comes to you with solid proof of his powers of classification, and asks for facts and opinions regarding "drink, dirt, drainage and divorce," together with other of our customary social effluvia. Even state departments—yes, those of the antique wooden variety—are beginning to schedule the social worker for facts, figures, and impressions. Spiritualists favor us now and then with actual photographs of souls long since departed, yet their conclusions are not more fatuous than the returns on many of our attempts to secure a composite picture of complex social relations by setting up a series of attitudes like a row of ten pins, and driving at them with a forty-page schedule of unstandardized queries.

But, however deeply we resent the intrusion of schedules demanding social data, we are obliged to admit their necessity in the science of social enginering. Experience with surveys and studies thus far in the infancy of our new profession of social work demonstrates two facts: first, the necessity for accurate information as a basis for program building; and second, a state of ignorance as to the best ways of securing such data. To be sure, it should not be surprising in a federation of states a fifth of which do not recognize the importance of keeping a record of births, marriages, and deaths, that the gathering and recording of social data should remain an undeveloped art.

The social worker making the daily round of her field, is sorely tried by the demands made upon her for information which she must go out and seek, or which, if of record, must be reclassified in order to satisfy the query. She is a long-suffering person, enthusiastic in her cause, willing to go out of her way in the interests of that cause; but she is a hard pressed servant. As a case worker she carries a normal overload of at least 25 per cent, that is to say, she is all the while carrying a fourth more than could be reasonably expected of her. For the most part she ends her day too tired to read. Many times she is called for duty after hours, and soon learns to forget that there is supposed to be an end to the work day. If she writes at all, it is in the performance of the routine duty of setting down the necessary memoranda of case records. She can seldom engage in social activities, and cannot afford time for the theater.

WHEN, therefore a voluminous schedule comes to her, in the filling out of which she must take all her spare moments for a fortnight, it is small wonder that she asks, "Just how necessary is this lot of questions? Where is the guarantee that any real use will be made of the answers? I would be glad to advance the standards of social work; will this study do it? Was this survey decided upon by some committee on the spur of the moment, or is it the mature deliberation of scientific thinkers who can turn the results into real values?" Now these are honest questions. The answer to many of them, in the present stage of social research growth, must be a general negative, failing to justify the quest.

What, then, do we really think about social research, and what are the methods so far indicated as likely to standardize the process of data-gathering, and to reduce all studies to an advisable minimum calculated to secure the conclusions vital to a growing service in human relations?

First, no thinking citizen informed on social problems and social work processes, longer contends that there is no need of research. It is as necessary to social engineering as is soil test-

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ing to agriculture, or water pressures, areas, and depths of flood control. Let us suppose one or two examples of the need.

A, who has had a hard, cheerless experience of privation as a boy, reaches financial success as a business man. Out of a generous spirit he now announces that he is about to invest $300,000 in a home for poor boys; a place where any poor boy, for the asking, may live and enjoy conveniences and some luxuries denied to the founder in his boyhood. To his astonishment he is waited upon by a committee of ladies from a Central Council of Social Agencies, who advise him that such a venture would be anti-social in its tendencies; that there is no sound check upon intake; and that the whole effect would be destructive of the moral courage and the ambition of any but the most exceptional boy. To all of this Mr. A replies, "You talk glibly about all this. How do you know it is so? I'd have been eternally thankful if some old duffer had given me a helping hand when I was a kid, and I'd have had a better education, too, as a result of it." The only rejoinder can be, that these are conclusions from experience; that the experts say so. In which answer no more is said than that workers of long experience think so.

Another example. The executive of a family relief agency receives a letter from Mr. X, a generous giver, saying he just received an annual report from the society, and finds that 54 cents out of every dollar taken from contributors is expended in salaries and overhead. He winds up his note by saying that he is through giving to any concern which takes 54 cents to distribute 46 cents to the poor. He is told, of course, that the essence of sound family case work is service in the working out of a plan of rehabilitation; and that even 46 cents in relief contains an element of confession, since the abler the service, the smaller the totals of material relief. Thereupon the rejoinder is a charge of "cold charity," and a challenge to prove that the poor cannot handle cash better than a stranger, however well schooled. Again the society is not proving anything it is asserting.

A NUMBER of health agencies, dealing with the chronic sick, feel the hard barriers against securing sufficient hospital care for their cases. They conclude that because they are turned away from existing hospitals, it must be a fact, therefore, that there are not beds enough for the chronic sick in their city. They undertake a building program forthwith, even though they know that hospital service bears a very direct relationship to total population. Surveys before now have shown such snap-shot enterprises to be unnecessary.

Examples might be multiplied to show the weakness of present proofs in this new profession of ours. It is already buttressed by many good opinions, but to date is has little else. That solid basis of scientific knowledge, classified and ticketed ready for use, which must underlie valid engineering of any sort, is for social work, only in prospect. Social workers will not be able to demonstrate community needs until they can produce concrete evidence thereof; and such concrete evidence is forthcoming only after the painstaking development of techniques in research.

Meantime the new profession is beset by conservative reasoners who look on from the vantage point of established professions, and as they watch the flounderings of social workers, point to the certainties of legal precedent, or to the bacilli in a microscopic field, and say that such things as these are concrete, and that *per contra,* such a thing as a human attitude is incapable of measurement. Medicine in particular is somewhat scornful, forgetting that a highly specialized myopia is one of the chronic conditions of that learned profession.

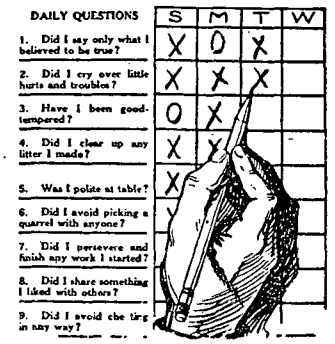
But can you measure an attitude or a social relation? Yes, of course you can, but you must use the right measuring stick. You would not mark off an ampere of electric current with a carpenter's square; neither can you estimate an attitude with the equipment for determining calories. An attitude, according to Bernard, is the "set of the organism toward the object or situation to which adjustment is called for." This is a hard bit of scientific roughage to swallow; nevertheless, it identifies the quantity and starts us a long way toward methods in measurement. A scientific technique, grounded in a growing science of psychology, is rapidly emerging. Social work is able already to promise definite criteria of definition in its field. It is beginning to measure social relations. Consequently it is at the points of revealing actual social problems, and is already in the way of building service mechanisms for their solution.

If this degree of progress be admitted, there is still a broader consideration. How shall social research be organized? What permanent auspices for its development should be set up? Shall we leave it to enterprises of national scope which have special causes to advance? Shall we look to specialized foundations set up to develop scientific proofs in particular fields? Shall we look eventually to government as the most comprehensive effort of the whole community in the interests of the common good? Or shall we bring the university, as a permanent seat of learning, into our picture?

SOCIAL research is a permanent process, its evolution is vital to the welfare of the human race. Its effectiveness will set down the gauge of value for the process of social work itself. Not only must its technique of procedure be builded to the greatest possible completeness, but the mechanism for its application must also be arranged with certainty, out of a far-seeing wisdom. It is submitted here that an impartial, thoroughgoing process in social research which shall be continuous and progressively cognizant of new knowledge in manner and method, must be grounded in the strength of the university. It must hold the intensive interest of the scientist, yet it must be a part of the ambition of the student; and it must catch the interest and devotion of individuals and groups who make up the social service enterprises of today and of the future. In the Institute of Social Research, now growing so wonderfully in the American university, we shall find the common meeting ground of our criteria of these values. The institute, under the intellectual leadership of our ablest thinkers in the field of sociology, and supported by the scientific minds afforded in all other departments of our great faculties, is the headquarters for the graduate and for the expert in research, while the student participates in lesser functions and services—his apprenticeship towards mastery.

The social agency, grouped in an increasingly effective way in our central councils, far and near, provides the laboratory station where records may be studied, and where fields of social relations may be explored. Granted such organization, it will be less than two decades until the American university will produce the College of Public Welfare, out of which will come in increasing numbers the trained social engineers. Meantime, councils of social agencies and community chests must develop efficient departments of surveys and studies in order to keep strong emphasis upon the constant need of studying the content of their problems. These departments must be integrated closely with the institute in the university, looking to the institute as the headquarters for planning and policy.

The chart that Mickey marked


DAILY QUESTIONS
S
M
T
W
1. Did I say only what I believed to be true?
2. Did I cry over little hurts and troubles?
3. Have I been good-tempered?
4. Did I clear up any litter I made?
5. Was I polite at table?
6. Did I avoid picking a quarrel with anyone?
7. Did I persevere and finish any work I started?
8. Did I share something I liked with others?
9. Did I avoid che ting in any way?

Courtesy National Child Welfare Association, Inc.

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Not to Be Read for Nothing

Sent out in facsimile handwriting on his personal stationery, A. A. Milne has written an appeal letter for a London hospital that ought to turn the thrippenny bits into guineas and charm them out of the most reluctant pockets. It furnishes a complete answer to the old question as to whether appeals should be written by financial secretaries or writers—provided you can enlist the author of When We Were Very Young. The full text of the letter follows.

I EXPECT you know the story of the man who took his friend to the bar, and said, with a large and generous air, "Now then, what would you like?" To which the friend replied that he thought he would like a pint of champagne. "Oh!" said his host, "Well, try thinking of something near threepence."

What the Hampstead General Hospital would like is £10,000, and it would be a simplification of its finances if you were charming enough to send them a cheque for that amount in the enclosed envelope; but if you would prefer to think of something nearer threepence I shall understand. Not near enough to give you the bother of buying stamps or postal orders; something in guineas, I suggest, which will give you no more trouble than the opening of your cheque-book. But just as you like, so long as you help us.

The Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital, to give it its full title, which need not all be put on the cheque, has a debt of £10,000, and needs another £5,000 a year income in order to pay its way. I could give you further figures of its income and expenditure, and the number of patients attended, and the operations performed, but these might not interest you. More interesting, perhaps, is this: that where its Out-patients Department now stands in Bayham Street, Camden Town, there stood once the house where Charles Dickens lived as a boy when his father first came to London. His father, you remember, had that habit, which was to descend to Mr. Micawber, of living in the hope that something would turn up. It is thus that hospitals have to live. They can make no provisions for the gracious work they do; they just struggle on from year to year, hoping that men will always be generous, women always merciful. So, year after year, hospital after hospital makes its appeal to you; and, no doubt, day after day at this season you see such a letter, say to yourself, with a shrug, "Another charity," and drop it in the fire, which is why I began with a joke, as something to which one listens more readily. Having listened, will you not now be kind?

The reason why I, and not the appeal secretary, am writing—is writing—(every now and then the English language becomes quite impossible)—the reason, then, why one of us and not the other is writing to you is that there are people who look at the signature of a letter first; in which case, said the appeal secretary, my name would be the more helpful, though whether his hope is that you will have heard of me, or his fear was that you would have heard of him, I do not know. Yet, as a professional writer I could not but share this feeling that I should prove the more readable of the two of us. So I am hoping that you have read this letter; but I must warn you that, as a professional writer, I am not satisfied to be read for nothing. The question of the author's royalties is before you. Send what you can to me at the Hampstead General Hospital, and you will be glad and proud afterwards, and I shall be always

Your humble and grateful servant.

A. A. MILNE

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET

Director of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

A Mimeographed Report

THE annual report of the St. Louis County Welfare Association, Clayton, Mo., shows how the mimeograph may be used for publicity. The report is three typewritten pages and has a cover on which is drawn the title with a clever sketch of a board in meeting. The report demonstrates again that a social agency need not spend a large amount of money to get effective direct mail publicity. Brains, here as elsewhere, seem to be more important than money.

Right at Your Elbow

ONE of our social work executive friends had great trouble finding what to do with his dictating machine. If he kept it on top of his desk it got in his way and interfered with the carrying out of his gospel of the clean desk. If he put it on a stand beside his desk it was in the way of opening his deep desk drawer where he kept his file of things to be done. Moreover the stand for the dictating machine cost more than he thought it was worth to him.

He solved the difficulty by purchasing an inexpensive swinging typewriter stand which was screwed to the leg of his desk. Now when he wants his dictating machine he pulls the swinging stand into position beside him, and when he is through with it he shoves it back out of the way. The folder for correspondence on which the dictating is to be done is kept in the rear of the deep desk drawer and the cylinders for dictation and their little rack are put on the swinging stand beside the machine.

We would also recommend the swinging typewriter stand for the executive who still likes to have a typewriter around for the working out of ideas which he wishes to see take shape before his very eyes. One executive of whom we know types his instructions to all his staff members in this way, using a continuous roll of paper from which he tears sections as each message was completed. (See Survey, March 15, 1928, page 789, "A Short Cut in Copying Cards.")

A Special Invitation

THE New York yacht designers and brokers who invited 210 multi-millionaires to take a trial cruise on a shining new yacht which they wanted to sell and who actually got 155 of them on board, as described in a recent issue of Postage and the Mail-bag, made us wonder why social agencies might not utilize the same idea and send invitations to their larger contributors to see new equipment when installed or to observe unusual activities (which might be concocted for their special benefit). Of course the occasion will have to be made attractive and the invitation made to sound important. A millionaire invited to the trial trip of a yacht who found it a filthy scow when he arrived would hardly be a booster for

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the organization which had invited him; but on the other hand the millionaire who received an attractive invitation and found that the performance exceeded his expectation ought to be a permanent enthusiast.

The secret of the success of the yacht company's plan was to secure a list of people who might be interested in yachts, who could afford to buy yachts, who could use yachts if they did buy them and who were within a twenty-four hours ride of the place where the yacht was to take its trial trip. Why shouldn't a social agency similarly make up lists of citizens who might be interested in various phases of the agency's activities and invite them selectively to suitable events. Department stores often use the same idea, classifying their lists of customers according to their interests and then sending them notices of special sales and displays which will coincide with those interests.

How Volunteers Did Publicity

A MIMEOGRAPHED, illustrated booklet for distribution among visitors during the course of an "Open House" of social agencies, has been developed under the supervision of Ed Hornick, executive secretary of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Community Chest. About 650 copies of the booklet were made. Mimeograph stencils combining typed matter and drawing were made in the community chest office. The Boys Scouts, the Y.W.C.A., the Girl Scouts, the Wheatley Social Center and other agencies assumed responsibility for coloring their sheets. The pages of the other agencies were done by anyone who could be enlisted. Mr. Hornick got certain women to assume responsibility for having two or three hundred of each sheet colored. Each of these women divided the work among her friends. Mr. Hornick says that approximately 700 people worked on the booklet and were of necessity forced to read at least one sheet.

In his campaign work he always tries to enlist as many people as possible to do something in the program. This gives them a first hand touch with the Community Chest and helps to interest them. Mr. Hornick would doubtless be glad to send a copy of this Open House Booklet to any interested persons addressing him at Fort Wayne Community Chest, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Two Helpful Booklets

WE would commend to anyone interested in the effective conduct of a financial campaign or of a publicity campaign two manuals published by the National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. They are The Campaign Manual for Seal Sale and A Manual for Publicity for Christmas Seals. Both are full of practical ideas which could well be adapted to other agencies than tuberculosis societies.

Travelers' Aid Suggests

ANYONE interested in the administration of social work will find value in the manual published by the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies, 25 West 43 Street, New York City. Among its useful chapters at present issued separately in mimeographed form are Organization and Administration of the Local Society; Relationships of Local Societies to Other Organizations and Groups; Publicity, Budget Making and Financing. I expect that if you wrote "on your letterhead" (as the advertisements say) you might be able to extract a copy of any chapter from the justly proud national association.

Letterhead Economy

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, D. C., prints no names on its letterhead and in this way can purchase letterheads for several years at one time rather than having to buy them from year to year because of changes in official personnel. The latest amount purchased was 60,000 and the cost was $18, or $3 per thousand. For further details write Leonard W. DeGast, assistant general secretary, Y.M.C.A., 1736 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Displays for the Motorist

THE growth of automobiling is influencing the lay-out of window displays according to The Little Schoolmaster in Printers' Ink. In the old days, when displays were viewed mostly by the passerby afoot, it was quite effective to have the display arranged with its face parallel to the sidewalk. But that doesn't give sufficient visibility to the motorist who flashes by with his glance directed ahead. For him, it is better to have the display set up at an angle to catch his eye as he approaches. Many outdoor advertisers have followed this principle in setting up roadside posters. Now comes the American Laundry Machinery Company with window displays set at an agle as to catch the eye of the driver. Many social agencies can profit by following their lead.

Keeping Desk Lists Up to Date

INSTEAD of keeping lists of boards and committee members in typewritten form, necessitating unsightly and confusing corrections from time to time, why not keep them on cards? Insert in your tickler file tabbed guides with the titles of these boards and committees and put behind them cards with the names, titles and addresses of the members. Thus immediate correction: a new card for an old one. If for any reason these lists must be separately addressed (although most lists should be on addressograph plates), the whole set of cards can be picked out, rubber-banded, used and returned. What other method have you found of keeping desk lists up to date?

A Hint for the Mimeograph

HAVE you tried the dry process stencil for your mimeograph rather than the wet type, because of the ease with which stencils are cut from the dry sheet; and also because of the fact that with the dry stencil the typewriter cannot be affected by water or the "goo" which oozes from some of the wet stencils?

A Business Advertises Health

AN agreeable alliance between public welfare and business is indicated in an advertisement of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis in the Executives Magazine published in that city: "St. Louis ranks high on the honor roll of American cities in public health. Significant indeed, is the fact that more than 40 per cent of its people live to be 60 years of age or older. Even more significant is it that the 'infant mortality rate'—the scientific gauge-mark of a community's healthfulness—is lower in St. Louis than in any other large city. Health and prosperity go hand in hand. The efficiency of St. Louis' workers, the prosperity of its manufacturers, the steadily growing spheres of influence of its commercial and financial institutions—all are primarily based on the healthful and satisfactory living conditions which make these things possible."

Can some of our smart publicitors think of ways in which they can get their business concerns to advertise human welfare to the community?

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Item—a Sense of Humor

THAT it is the spirit and not the gift that counts is the conviction of one deserting husband and father, reported by Mrs. A. G. Stall of San Francisco. Returning from a sea voyage, he presented to his wife as peace offerings, on which he had spent his entire earnings:

Item: One pair heavy brass book ends (neither parent can read).

Item: One Chinese dinner gong (the family food is supplied by the Associated Charities).

Item: A camphorwood hope chest.

Why Prosperity Keeps Up

APPARENTLY without the stimulus of The Survey's debate on Salaries and Service, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has announced a new salary schedule for its nurses and visitors. The minimum salary of $1,500 is retained, and the maximum has been increased to $2,100. This increase is part of the A.I.C.P. policy of salary increases and is the fourth since 1914. Length of service and qualifications for her work govern the salary of the new worker under the present system, so that she need not start with the A.I.C.P. at the bottom if her previous experience justifies an exception.

For Chronic Cases

THE value of intensive social work is being demonstrated by the Provident Association of St. Louis under a plan inaugurated for its Mason District on October 1. An unusually skillful visitor was assigned thirty of the most difficult cases in the district for intensive professional work. Isabel Lindsay, who has been selected for the experiment, will start with nine cases requiring material relief as part of the treatment and thirteen in which the total treatment plan does not include material relief. She will work on a non-geographical basis. It is hoped that the experiment will point the way to a new method of treating chronic and especially troublesome problems.

Afoot or Awing?

WHY this old-fashioned discussion of the automobile vs. the street car for case workers and public health nurses? May not the modern trend be toward travel by air? In Australia the airplane is widely used to take medical care to the scattered settlers (see Flying Doctors, by Alice Henry, The Survey, October 1, 1928). In the United States its increasing use by business men, who must save time or reach inaccessible places without lost motion, is described in a series of articles in Printer's Ink (August 3, August 22, September 5 issues). Air travel research is no more expensive than motoring, provided your automobile allowance is 10 cents a mile and not 7 cents, which is commonly accepted by social agencies as a fair figure. As for safety, and even social workers should be saved, Interstate Commerce Commission figures for 1928 show that air transportation is safer than railroad travel but not so safe as that of motor transport. Of course, foot transportation is usually a safe bet.

Advertising Prison Reform

AT a meeting of the American Public Health Association, Dr. Herman N. Bundesen once demonstrated, by thumbing the pages of a woman's magazine, the tremendous influence of commercial advertising in building up good health habits. For years the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company advertising has boldly led the way in health education for the average reader. It remained for the Scripps Howard Newspapers, advertising in a recent issue of The Saturday Evening Post, to put commercial advertising behind prison reform. The Scripps Howard Newspapers "believe that the state's concern with a criminal extends far beyond conviction. That the criminal is entitled to fair prison treatment, just as he is entitled to a fair trial. And that overcrowding, graft and cruelty are too barbarous to remain within the code of any civilized state."

'Tis Folly to be Wise

CONFERENCE follies die hard. Maryland was supposed to have sung their swan song, but now comes Ohio presenting a six-foot-four Salvation Army officer as a health fairy and a set of verses with a touch of humor but with sore feet:

One more town, one more town,
One more town onward,
Into our quiet lives
They come by the hundred.

Always at half past five
Does the Brigade arrive,
State agents all alive
Come by the hundred.

Theirs not to reason why,
Ours not to make reply,
Ours but to do and die,
We, not the hundred.

The Superiority Complex

YOU can't beat these westerners for naiveté. Returning from the National Conference, Mrs. Allen T. Burns went shopping in Seattle's leading department store. "This store," boasted the saleslady, "is so superior. It's even better than Altman's in New York." "I come from New York," explained Mrs. Burns. "That's splendid," returned the saleslady, "then you can see for yourself that I am right."

New York's Next Step

A COMPREHENSIVE memorandum has been issued by the Welfare Council of New York to interested organizations setting forth a plan of study of centralized financing for the social agencies of New York. It is proposed to make a thorough study of central financing now in operation in New York and to dig into the experience of certain comparable cities in other parts of the country—Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. The study would include factual data, opinions and judgments of competent observers in the cities studied, and an analysis by the staff making the study.

Wit and Wisdom at the National Recreation Congress

THE important thing to an artist is not technique but leaving something to say.—*Joseph Lee.*

Chewing-gum makes you think you are doing something when you aren't.

—*Otto T. Mallery*

"Volunteers should multiply" the executive.

—*A Discussion Leader.*

Hail to Hine

THANKS to vacations the fall of the year is the spring of energy. A good idea; a list of names that immediately turns into a willing committee; a little effort—and something extra has been tucked into the year's work. In this way the fall season of the New York branch of the Social Work Publicity Council started in a burst of enterprise with a three-day exhibition at the Russell Sage Foundation of illustration in social work publicity. Informal, a bit hectic as extras are apt to be, it was nevertheless full of suggestions to those who had time to profit by it.

The exhibition under the chairmanship of Margaret Fellows of the Children's Aid Society and Paul Parker, social work photographer, was fairly divided between art work and photography. Over forty artists who are available to social agencies showed examples of their style and such varying media as silhouettes, cartoons, picture maps, wood and linoleum cuts, drawings and cover designs. A large number of social agencies contributed samples of illustrations they had found effective in their publications and of photographs they had used. The photographers who have been most prominent in social work showed many examples of their work.

The guest of honor of the exhibition was Lewis W. Hine, pioneer of interpretive photography, and his exhibit contained many photographs which have become classics in social work. At the luncheon meeting which opened the three-day session a glowing tribute to Mr. Hine's "skill, earnestness, devotion, vision and artistic finesse" was paid by Owen R. Lovejoy, with whom he had worked for twelve years as photographer and field worker in the old child-labor days. He was, Mr. Lovejoy pointed out, "the first person to focus the camera intelligently, sympathetically and effectively on social work problems," which, until they were visually presented to the public were "intellectually but not emotionally recognized." As E. G. Routzahn remarked of his pictures: "They have photographic It."

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In connection with the exhibit there were two afternoon talks. Not everyone went the whole way with Sylvie de G. Coster, director of the art department of the Evander Childs High School, who spoke on art work for illustration. For while publicitors in social work have a noble ambition to keep up with the trend in stylish illustration, many of them feel that illustration has to do more for their text than dress it in the latest mode. But no one could disagree with the speaker on the use of brilliant dark ink, sufficient spacing between the lines, well balanced pages; and the rest of the suggestions started fresh thinking and analysis on the part of those present.

The second talk was devoted to the effective reproduction of photographs. Harry Groesbeck, Jr., of the Walker Engraving Company can make a half-tone seem as personal as a friend. Those who heard him will not fail in the future to weigh the tones and details in a photograph as well as the pictorial value.

Here and There

LOS ANGELES is the most recent of the large cities to organize a council of social agencies. Heretofore agencies in the Community Chest were served by a committee on social work. Under the new plan, the council includes non-member agencies, private and public, as well as member agencies. As is customary, each agency is represented by two delegates, the chief executive or his representative and a board member, preferably the president. Mrs. Katherine Van Wyck, who was secretary of the old committee, continues as secretary of the council and its executive committee. Other officers are: president, Mrs. George Herbert Clark; 1st vice-president, Dr. Roy Jones; 2nd vice-president, Miriam Van Waters; chairman of finance committee, Don M. Claflin; executive committee, I. Irving Lipsitch, chairman, Harry Henderson, Dorothy Wyser.

THE LENS, sprightly and comprehensive periodical of the Los Angeles Chapter, A.A.S.W., states that an effort is being made to promote inter-city cooperation among the fifteen social service exchanges of California, with the probable inclusion of four additional exchanges in the Northwest.

THE SURVEY has received for review a set of the 24th edition of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, together with a table to hold it. How does one review a table that is not a statistical table?

NO more fitting appreciation of the pioneer work in organizing the study group plan for state conferences could have been shown by the Ohio Welfare Conference than its election of Howard R. Knight as president of next year's conference, to be held in Toledo. As secretary of the Ohio Welfare Conference during its years of strongest growth, Mr. Knight made extensive research into conference attendance, program building and functional organization which has borne fruit not only in the Ohio conference, but also in his able administration of the National Conference of Social Work. The Ohio attendance, this year at Dayton, was the largest in its history—one thousand and twelve registrants.

THE Social Service Exchange Committee of the Association of Community Chests and Counsels, Graybar Building, New York, announces the publication of a Handbook on the Social Service Exchange. John B. Dawson is the chairman of the committee and the material was prepared by Luella Harlin, Dorcas Campbell, Bessie E. Hall and Laura G. Woodberry.

THE Wendell Huston Company of Des Moines has compiled a digest of the Public Relief Laws of the forty-eight states. The digest for each state costs $3 and for the United States, $10. Address, 609 Iowa National Bank Building, Des Moines.

THE number of Community Chests has grown from 49 in 1922 to 330 in 1929, as reported in the Bulletin of the A.C.C.C.; and the amount of money earned annually has been increased in the same period from $23,656,000 to $72,000,000.

DR. COMER M. WOODWARD, who last autumn succeeded Rhoda Kaufman as executive secretary of the Georgia State Department of Public Welfare, has returned to the faculty of Emory University. His successor as executive secretary of the State Department is James P. Faulkner, who has served for several years as executive director of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association.

THERE is nothing backward about Pennsylvania. The P.C.A. Herald, published by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, claims Miriam Van Waters, president of the National Conference of Social Work, as a native daughter.

JANE ADDAMS has retired from the presidency of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and has been elected an honorary member of the board.

JULIA C. STIMSON, superintendent of the United States Army Nurses Corps and dean of the Army School of Nursing, and Carrie M. Hall, superintendent of nurses at Peter Bent Bingham Hospital, Boston, have been awarded the Florence Nightingale medal for their services in France during the war.

THE New Jersey Conference of Social Work has the courage of its convictions. The annual meeting scheduled for early December was to have been held at Asbury Park's leading hotel. But when the hotel management placed restrictions on the attendance of Negroes at meetings in its sacred halls, the conference was moved to the Stacy Trent Hotel in Trenton.

NEW JERSEY members of the A.S.S.W. are planning a week-end meeting of their chapter at one of New Jersey's beauty spots. The Cleveland Chapter of the A.S.S.W. hopes before long to have its own club rooms.

CLEVELAND holds the record for contributions to Jewish community chests, according to a survey of ten important cities made by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies. In Cleveland there is one giver for every non-giver, the next in line being Scranton, St. Paul and Rochester with one giver to every two non-givers.

Bulletin Board

MISSOURI CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE: Columbia, November 18-21. Secretary, Harold J. Mathews, Columbia.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK INSTITUTES: Albany, November 19-21. Secretary, Mary B. Holsinger, Drawer 17, The Capitol, Albany.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Albany, November 20-22. Secretary, Mary B. Holsinger, The Capitol, Albany.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS: Albany, November 20-22.

LOUISIANA STATE HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Alexandria, November 21-23.

NEW ENGLAND CHILD REGIONAL WELFARE CONFERENCE: Boston, November 22-23. Chairman, Alfred F. Whitman, Boston Children's Aid Association, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

WEST VIRGINIA PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION: Morgantown, November 25-28. Secretary, Dr. David Littlejohn, West Virginia Public Health Association, Morgantown.

VIRGINIA HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION: Richmond, November 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

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TEXAS STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Dallas, November 28-30. Manager, H. H. Avants, The Texas Outlook, 707 Anderson Bldg., Fort Worth.
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Trenton, December 5-7. Secretary, Maud Bryan Foote, 42 Bleecker St., Newark.
NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE: 215 4th Avenue, New York City, Dec. 16-17.
PENNSYLVANIA HOME ECONOMICS MEETING: New Castle, December 26-27.

Personal News

ISLA ALEXANDER, formerly director, Girl Scouts, Kalamazoo, Mich., now director, Girl Scouts, Sharon, Pa.

DR. CORA ALLEN, formerly director, Bureau of Child Welfare, State Board of Health, Madison, Wis., now assistant director, New York State Board of Health, Albany.

SAMUEL A. ALLEN, formerly executive secretary, Boston Urban League, now industrial secretary, New York Urban League.

MABEL ALLYN, assistant director, Bureau of Public Health, Middletown, Ohio, appointed director of nursing, Health Unit, Darke County, Ohio.

MILDRED ARNOLD, formerly executive secretary, Child Welfare Division, Chicago Council of Social Agencies, now executive secretary, Sangamon County Children's Service League, Springfield, Ill.

RUTH AXTEL, appointed to staff, Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, Ind.

GLADYCE L. BADGER, appointed A. R. C. nursing field representative, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

HENRY M. BAKER, formerly member, disaster relief staff, A. R. C., now with Curtiss Aeroplane Company.

JAMES H. BAKER, JR., appointed executive secretary, New York Interracial Council, Albany, affiliated with the National Urban League.

LITA BANE, formerly president, American Home Economics Association, now associate editor, Ladies' Home Journal.

A. ETHEL BARGER, formerly with Mahoning County Children's Home, Youngstown, Ohio, now with Children's Home and Orphan Asylum, Cincinnati.

SARAH BARISH, formerly with boarding department, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, now director, Personal Service, Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, New York City.

ALICE S. BECHMAN, appointed public health nurse, District Board of Health, Clermont County, Ohio, succeeding Mrs. James Patchell.

JOSEPH BECK, formerly assistant general secretary, Family Welfare Association, Cleveland, Ohio, now executive secretary, Family Welfare Association, Scranton, Pa.

ROSELYN BEAL, of the Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, Ind., awarded Indianapolis Foundation Scholarship to study at New York School of Social Work.

MARJORIE BELL, appointed director of survey of the court of domestic relations, National Probation Association, Portland, Oregon.

LUCIA JOHNSON BING, who as Lucia Johnson was for several years with Ohio Institute and president, Ohio Welfare Conference, appointed superintendent of charities, Ohio State Department of Public Welfare, succeeding Bell Greve.

ROBERT A. BLACK, professor and director, division of pediatrics, Loyola University, to be director, La Rabida Jackson Park Sanitarium, Chicago.

GEORGE L. BLOSSOM, appointed executive secretary, Macon Community Chest, Macon, Ga.

KATHARINE BLUNT, formerly president, American Home Economics Association, now president, Connecticut College for Women, New London.

MARY VIRGINIA BOOK, social service department, City Hospital, Indianapolis, on leave for a year; awarded Indianapolis Foundation Scholarship to study at the New York School of Social Work.

LEILA BOYKIN, resigned as A. R. C. recreation worker, U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. BORGENSEN, formerly on staff, A. I. C. P., New York, now with Dairymens' League, N. Y.

BEATRICE BOZARTH, appointed supervising nurse, Medical Clinic, Childrens Hospital, Boston.

JULIA BRANSON, formerly executive secretary, Mothers Assistance Fund, now secretary, Welfare Council, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

LUCRETIA BREWER, appointed psychiatric social worker, Child Guidance Clinic, Houston, Tex.

DOROTHY BRINKER, formerly with Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, now chief psychiatric social worker, California Bureau of Juvenile Research, Whittier.

MATILDA BURNELL, nurse at Lakeside, Providence, R. I., resigned; to leave for England.

HOMER CALVER, resigned from American Public Health Association, N. Y.

DORCAS CAMPBELL, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, resigned.

HELEN CAMPBELL, formerly visitor, Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, now with Dept. of Public Welfare, Detroit, Mich.

BLANCHE WARREN CANNON, formerly with County Health Dept., Santa Barbara, Calif., now A. R. C. field representative in Arizona and California.

CHARLOTTE E. CARR, formerly Chief of Women's Bureau, Pennsylvania State Department of Labor, now with Charity Organization Society, New York, to make study of industrial aspects of family case work.

ALBERT B. CARTER, formerly with S. P. C. C., Boston, now assistant to commissioner, Massachusetts State Board of Probation.

G. S. CHANDLER, appointed executive director, Community Fund, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, succeeding A. D. Hardie.

ALICE E. CHASE, appointed secretary, Affiliation Dept., Greenwich House, N. Y. C.

ZELDA CHERRY, public health nurse, Board of Health, Hamilton County, Ohio, resigned.

REV. HAROLD P. CHILCOTE, now director, Catholic Charities, Toledo, succeeding Rev. Karl J. Alter.

MRS. CHOBANIAN, formerly on staff, International Institute, Y. W. C. A., Providence, R. I., now with Family Welfare Society, Boston.

MRS. WALTER CLAFLIN, formerly editor, Community News, Columbus, Ohio, appointed publicity director, Ohio Public Health Association, Columbus, succeeding Sybil Reppert.

A. FIDDIS CLARK, appointed school nurse, Corning, New York.

FRANK CLAWSON, formerly with St. Christopher's Home for Children, New York, now director, Inwood House, New York.

MARGARET CLEARY, appointed to take charge of Prenatal and Pediatric Clinics, St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARION CLEVELAND, on staff of Metropolitan Chapter, A. R. C., married to Clarence Botsford of the Council of Social Agencies, Boston.

ADA B. COFFEY, appointed extension secretary, division of public health nursing, N. Y. State Department of Health.

RICHARD K. CONANT, commissioner of Public Welfare, Boston, Mass., appointed member, Commission to Revise Child Welfare Laws, Boston.

JOHN A. CRAMER, appointed American Red Cross field director and liaison representative, Washington, D. C.

FRANCES M. CRITTENDEN, of the Y. W. C. A., New York, died.

ANNA F. CUMINGS, formerly on staff, Catholic Charities, Newark, N. J., appointed member of staff, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn.

VILONA CUTLER, formerly general secretary, Y. W. C. A., Miami, Fla., now

Ring out Tuberculosis

Ring in health

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JOIN

THE RED CROSS

Roll Call Nov. 11–28

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general secretary, Y. W. C. A., Yonkers, N. Y.

EVELYN DAVIS, now secretary, Board Member Section, National Organization of Public Health Nursing, N. Y.

LEONARD DEGAST, formerly assistant general secretary, Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., now general secretary, succeeding William Knowles Cooper.

MARY E. DELASKEY, formerly supervising nurse, State Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City, Okla., now A. R. C. nursing field representative, eastern area, succeeding Katherine Myers.

P. J. DEMPSEY, appointed A. R. C. liaison representative, United States Veterans Bureau regional office, Helena, Montana.

GLADYS DENISON, appointed to staff, Family Welfare Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

DOROTHY DESSAU, appointed case work associate, Charity Organization Society, N. Y.

MISS DI DONATO, on staff, A. I. C. P., resigned.

ALICE DILLON, appointed to staff, Visiting Nurse Association, Neenah, Wis.

MARIE DOYLE, formerly visitor, Childrens Division, Mass. Dept. of Public Welfare, appointed substitute visitor, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Bridgeport, Conn.

GERTRUDE ECKHARDT, appointed health educator, New Jersey School for the Deaf, Trenton.

BOYCE M. EDENS, formerly director, Community Chest, Charleston, W. Va., now secretary, Community Chest, Elmira, N. Y.

THOMAS F. FARRELL, president, National Conference of Catholic Charities, N. Y., appointed member New York State commission for the study of old age security.

J. P. FAULKNER, formerly with Georgia State Tuberculosis Association, now executive secretary, State Dept. of Public Welfare, Atlanta, succeeding Comer M. Woodward.

MARY FRANCIS FAWCETT, now on staff, Family Welfare Society, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

MRS. FITZGERALD, on staff, A. I. C. P., resigned.

AGNES FITZPATRICK, formerly visitor, Family Welfare Dept., Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn., now Bureau visitor, Waterbury, Conn.

CAROLINE FLANDERS, formerly with the Associated Charities, Cleveland, now senior visitor, Charity Organization Society, New York.

BARBARA FLETCHER, formerly county nurse, Waukesha, Wis., now A. R. C. field representative in northern Illinois and Michigan.

DR. JOHN FOOTE, dean, Georgetown Medical School, appointed chief medical advisor, Convalescent Home for Children, Rockville, Md., sponsored by Christ Child Society, Washington.

HELEN FOWLER, formerly director of clinics and social service, Boston Lying-In Hospital, now superintendent, Florence Crittendon Home, Boston, Mass.

GLENN V. FULLER, now assistant director, Canton Welfare Federation, Canton, O.

OPAL FUTCH, formerly visitor, Duvan County Welfare Board, Jacksonville, Fla., now with Provident Association, St. Louis, Mo.

FIELD MAJOR G. GARLAND, of the Salvation Army, transferred from Bowery Memorial Hotel, N. Y., to Jersey City Social Service Center, New Jersey.

JEAN GEDDES, appointed visitor in training, A. I. C. P., New York.

EDNA GATES GILLIM, director, social service dept., Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, N. J., died.

VERA GLOVER, public health nurse, Public Health League, Highland County, Ohio, resigned to accept similar position in Cleveland.

KATHRYN GODFREDSON, formerly executive secretary, A. R. C. chapter, McPherson, Kansas, appointed to similar position, Arkansas City, Kansas.

CORA D. GREENE, associate director, Community Chests and Councils, Bridgeport, Conn., resigned.

ELIZABETH GREENE, former director of survey of mental hygiene facilities, N. Y. C., appointed psychiatric social worker, Social Cooperation Committee, Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEATRIX GRISWOLD, formerly in charge of work for the blind, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, to undertake a special work for blind women at Suffern.

DR. ARTHUR BENNET GUINNESS, formerly at Kingston Ave., Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., now medical superintendent, Willard Parker and Reception Hospitals, New York.

LUTHER GULICK, appointed director of research, New York Commission on Old Age Security.

CATHERINE HAHN, formerly field worker with S. P. C. C., New York, now executive secretary, Big Sisters of Queensborough, New York.

CARRIE M. HALL, of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, awarded Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva.

GEORGE HALLWACKS, formerly with Cleveland Associated Charities, now director, Joint Application Bureau, New York.

EDNA L. HAMILTON, formerly director, Public Health Nursing Association, Indianapolis, Ind., appointed director of nurses, Children's Fund of Michigan.

TONETTA HANSON, appointed health supervisor, State Normal School, Albion, Idaho.

A. D. HARDIE, formerly executive, Hamilton, Ontario, Community Fund, now general secretary, Federation for Community Service, Toronto, Canada.

HUGH C. HARRIS, now chief probation officer, Westchester County Childrens Court, White Plains, N. Y.

MRS. FRANCES HARSHMAN, executive secretary, Hospital and Home Service Association at Fort Wayne, Indiana, resigned; succeeded by Frieda Ridgely.

ALMA C. HAUPT, formerly on staff, Division of Rural Hospitals, Commonwealth Fund, New York, now associate director, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, N. Y.

JOHN HERRING, appointed executive secretary, Chester County Health and Welfare Association, Westchester, Pa., succeeding Frank E. Sutch.

MAURICE B. HEXTER, formerly executive director, Federated Jewish Charities, Boston, now secretary, Jewish Agency for Palestine, London, England.

CHARLES M. HIESTAND, of Chester, Pa., appointed Boy Scout executive, Queens District, Long Island, N. Y.

EMMA HIGGINS, formerly out-patient department worker, Oaks Sanatorium, Waukesha County, Wis., now Waukesha County nurse, succeeding Barbara Fletcher.

JEAN HILLYER, appointed nurse on staff, A. I. C. P., New York.

OSCAR W. HOAR, appointed American Red Cross field representative for Vermont.

GERTRUDE HODGEMAN, formerly educational secretary, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, now superintendent of nurses, Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.

IONE HOLMES, formerly director, American Red Cross service, U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., now case correspondent, Pacific Branch Office, A. R. C.

VIRGINIA R. HOWLETT, appointed superintendent, Family Welfare Association, North Milwaukee, Wis.

NELLIE MAY HUNT, appointed family case worker, Catholic Charities, Denver, Colo.

VIRGINIA HUYETT, R. N., formerly with Boone County, Missouri, health unit, now with A. R. C., Carroll County Chapter.

MARGARET INABNIT, formerly with Child Welfare Commission, Oregon, now on staff, Social Welfare League, Seattle, Wash.

MARY IRWIN, formerly social worker, Cleveland, appointed to staff, Diocesan Bureau of Social Service, Hartford, Conn.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, on leave of absence for a year; awarded Rosenwald Fellowship.

ELEANORE JONES, appointed to staff, Family Welfare Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

IDA JONES, former executive secretary, Y. W. C. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., died.

MADGE M. JONES, appointed director, Visiting Nurse Association, East St. Louis, Ill.

ARSHLUIS KALEMKIARIAN, formerly assistant to Armenian secretary, International Community Centre, N. Y., now on staff, International Institute, Y. W. C. A., Providence, R. I.

LAURA ST. A. KELLER, appointed to Dramatic Department, Greenwich House, N. Y.

BERNICE KELLEY, formerly executive secretary, Baltimore International Institute, now case work supervisor, Los Angeles International Institute, Calif.

MARGUERITE KELLY, director of nursing, Central Neurological Hospital, Welfare Island, N. Y., died.

GEORGE M. KLINE, commissioner of mental diseases, Boston, Mass., elected member, Commission to Revise Child Welfare Laws, Boston.

STEWART KNARR, formerly director, Friendly House, Mansfield, Ohio, now assistant to superintendent, Madison Square Boys Club, New York City.

MRS. HELEN J. KUTTNER, formerly assistant head worker, Hall Home Settlement, Bridgeport, Conn., now assistant head worker, House of Seven Gables, Salem, Mass.

ROSE LAWRENCE, appointed visitor in training, A. I. C. P., New York.

HARRY F. LEEDS, appointed junior staff member, National Tuberculosis Association, New York.

ESTHER LEINGEBER, formerly public health nurse, Public Health League, Highland County, Ohio, now public health nurse in Cleveland.

ADA LEVY, formerly on staff, Jewish Home Finding Association, Chicago, now municipal nurse, DePere, Wis., succeeding Josephine Polivka.

CLARE L. LEWIS, formerly with the Vocational Service for Juniors, N. Y. C., now director, Division for Junior Placement, New York State Labor Dept.

NINA H. LITTLE, formerly field representative for the northwest, A. R. C., appointed public health nurse, American Red Cross, Shoshone County, Idaho.

CORNELIUS S. LODER, appointed superintendent, Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pa.

LOU EVA LONGAN, appointed superintend-

(*Continued on page* 241)

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Womens interdenominational groups — state and local — are promoted.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.— Florence Lukens Newbold, Executive Secretary, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for girls of all races and creeds, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, to uphold Christian standards of living and to study the conditions in which girls live, work, and play. Numbers nearly 50,000 with branches in 44 states.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA— Constituted by 27 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert and Rev. J. M. Moore, Gen. Sec's.; 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, Rev. E. R. Clinchy, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS— Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION INC.—(est. 1912, incorp. 1914). 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (Tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds and spirits. Its method is in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlinson, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS— Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Miriam Van Waters, Ph.D., president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler) in June of 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 1860 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman: Cecilia Razovsky, Sec'y.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, INC.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Anne L. Hansen, President. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Royer, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Eugene L. Opie, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

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NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE — For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA — A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

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(*Continued from page 239*)

ent, St. Christopher's Home for Children, N. Y. C.

THEODORE A. LOTHROP, general secretary, Mass. S. P. C. C., elected chairman, Commission to Revise Child Welfare Laws, Boston, Mass.

With Apologies

TO THE EDITOR: I was very glad to see such a comprehensive write-up of our pamphlet, Some Types of Industrial Poisoning, in the October 15 issue of The Survey. One thing troubles me, though I realize of course that it is a typographical error. The review as it appears states that the data were gathered in 1923. Of course this means that an 8 became a 3 somewhere in the printing process, for our study was made in the summer of 1928. Anyone who sees the pamphlet will realize how the mistake must have occurred, but I hate to think how many Survey readers will see the write-up and never bother to glance at the pamphlet, because they will feel—and rightly—that the publication in 1929 of data gathered in 1923, particularly in the field of industrial poisoning, is too out of date to be worth noticing.

MARION W. RAYMENTON
Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

TO THE EDITOR: Your printer got those book reviews rather badly mixed, didn't he? I never read that book on the art of economics, and I don't believe Elizabeth Baker ever heard of the book on cotton. They transposed not only the names but the last few lines on each review. All of which adds more chaos to a chaotic world.

The Cooperative League, CEDRIC LONG

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My dear Mrs. Anderson:

I want to thank you for forwarding all the many replies to our 'ad' Survey 6176.

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(Signed)————

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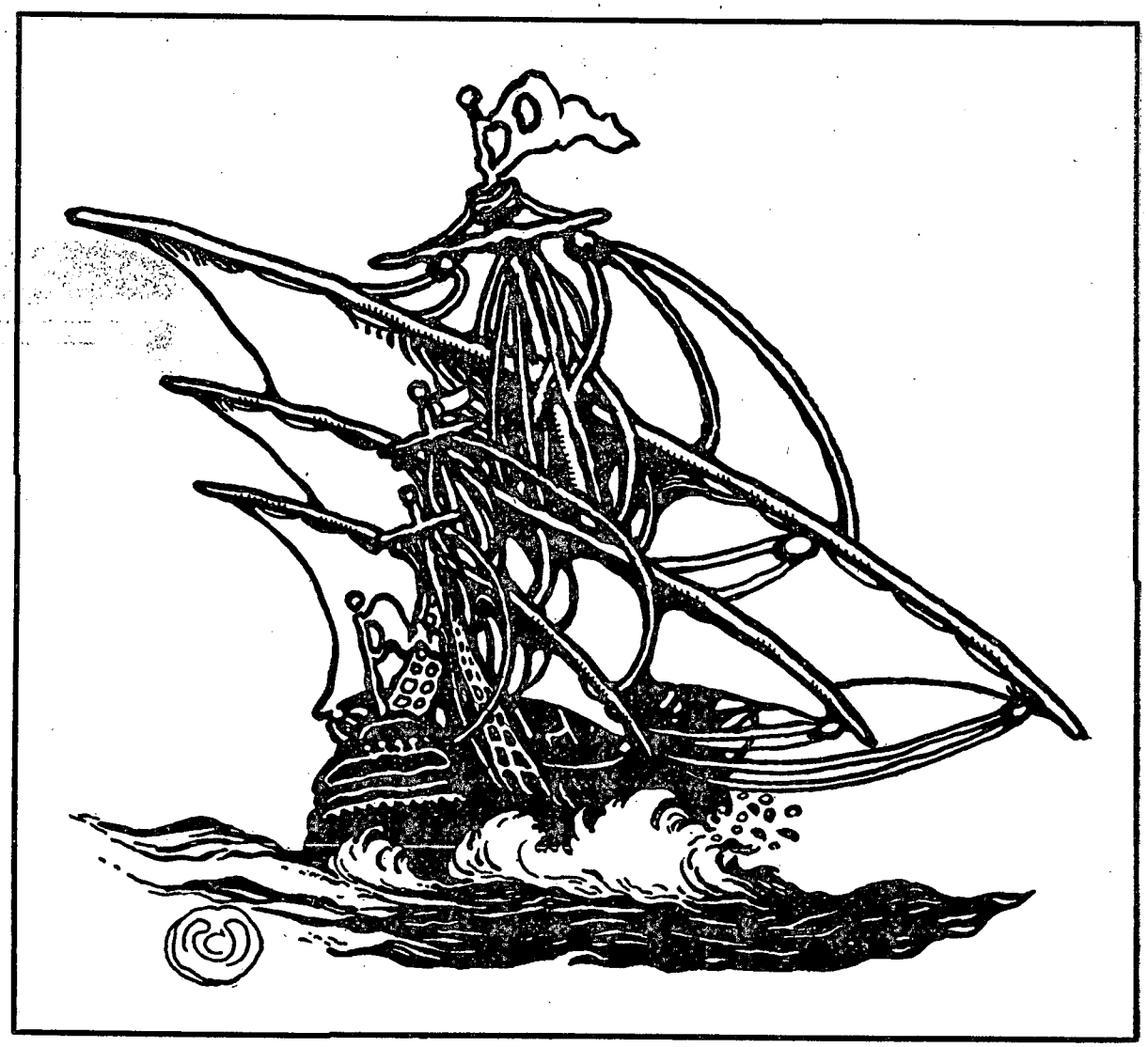

WINGED SANDALS OF A MODERN SORT

Annual Statement
by The Editor

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
112 East 19 St., New York

YEAR ENDED
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1928-9

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October 1
1929-30

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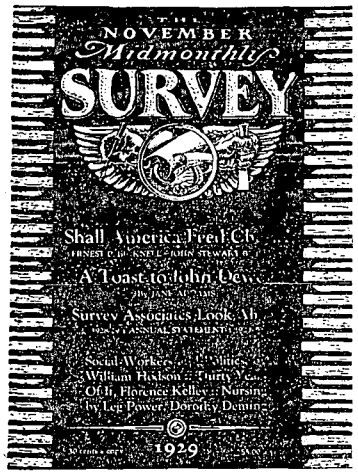

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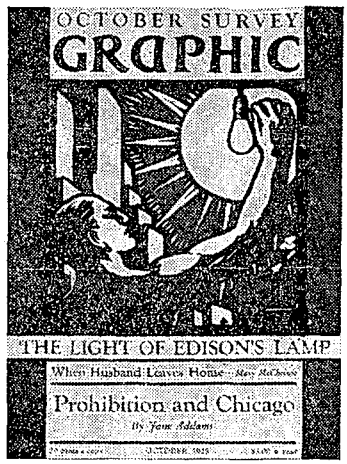

To Survey Associates and all Survey Readers:

WHEN as a youngster you came into possession of two brand new shoes—or even new taps on the old ones, amplifiers to their original squeak—it would have been a great botheration to stop short and count back over the footsteps you had taken that morning. Unless, like Christopher Robin, you made a game of the squares and the bears. I confess to a kindred impatience in The Survey office when it comes to reviewing the way we have come during the twelve months from October 1, 1929, to September 30, 1929.

For, look, you, what we have to put on:

1929-30, the year now entered, sees our new Survey Midmonthly in the mails, with a cover on it such as we have dreamed of this long time, with sharpened focus and new sprightliness to its stride. And

1929-30 sees the Survey Graphic swinging into its third four year term, no longer an experiment but a demonstrated "shuttle of understanding" for these swiftly changing times.

Now, in the now-a-days of giant circulations which tread the cushioned heels of national advertising, such footwear as ours, however much it may be scraped and polished, is not likely to be mistaken for seven-league boots. None the less, these twain, Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic, are winged-sandals for many a scout and pilgrim of a modern sort, for messengers and prophets and experience-bringers. They are cobbled at the House of Interpreters, as we dubbed Survey Associates in last year's annual statement.* And the itch of the high roads and of the hedges is in their soles. They bid us be off on the new year.

NOT that we haven't had adventures worth celebrating in 1928-9. We have clambered up out of muddy going and we have climbed some first rate signal hills and coigns of observation. The muddy going was last fall when, from a publishing standpoint, we beat time—or worse—a non-political journal in the midst of a campaign. We got our second wind in the winter quarter—one of the best in our history—and gross publishing receipts for the full twelve months set a new record. But there were still arrears to make up; and only the eleventh hour muster of old friends in September, and the generous underwriting of one of them in October, enabled us to clear as well as close our year as of September 30—as we have cleared and closed every year of the seventeen since Survey Associates was set going as a cooperative publishing organization.

Two Thousand Strong

FOR the first time our total contributions have mounted above the $100,000 mark. One-third of them ($34,265; another record) came from our membership classes—from $10, $25, $50 and $100 contributors. Our basic group, our $10 cooperating members who double the regular $5 general subscription and chip in $5 for work and growth, reached 1,444. That was a clear gain of 100 over any previous year. *And for the first time in the history of the enterprise we list 2,000 names on our entire membership roster.*

Only a tiny fraction of these contributions goes into what we segregate as the publishing maintenance of our periodicals (see page 251). Except for the slump last fall this fraction would have been wiped out. The net from contributions is about equally divided between our Association Account (see page 251); for the work of editorial digest, research and interpretation which serves both units and, as we say, turns what would otherwise be scrap books of good will into a living force; and that circulation investment which extends our educational reach.

LAST year's annual statement was given over to an exhibit of our work as interpreters in terms of a given twelve months. The new Midmonthly is before you; its story is of the future. This year's statement will deal largely with Survey Graphic, with its Founders Fund, its progress as part of The Survey and as an illustrated monthly magazine on its own.

A House of Interpreters*

(From last year's annual statement)

Research has spread and deepened in these post-war years in the United States. . . . Nevertheless we have only begun to parallel it with interpretation . . . with something more widely engaging than the volumes of experts, more deeply engaging than the releases of publicity-folk. . . . We must not only gather facts and experience and ideas; these must be spread if their fertility is to count. The Survey is one of the few carriers of social intelligence to traverse diverse fields, in each of which experiment and exploration are going forward. Our effort is to get discoveries across from one field to another and out to the lay public. Hence our Midmonthly, which is really an exchange for a dozen branches of social work; hence our Graphic, which swings the full arc of the profession.

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How Goes Survey Graphic?

FIRST, some figures. In the spring of 1928, at the peak of the publishing season, we reached a goal long struggled for. Our May Graphic went out to 25,000 paid subscribers whose stencils filled the cabinets of the semi-monthly Survey and the monthly Survey Graphic. Last spring (1929) that level was reached in March and held through June. For six months our net paid circulation (including subscriptions, newsstand and quantity sales) was over 30,000. The run of our Unemployment number (April 1929) was 40,000 copies—excelled in the past only by our Harlem number (March 1925) 42,000. The two editions of our New Germany number (last February) topped them both with 50,000. Here is evidence that by the pageantry of good writing, keen exposition and the graphic arts, we can help get a hearing for things.

But even these figures tell only part of the story. For example, we count ourselves fortunate in our major series for 1929-30 by a long-time member of Survey Associates and of our board. Miss Addams is drawing on her Second Twenty Years At Hull-House. A great editor once spoke of her writings as "fresh minted"—struck off from experience, searching in their philosophy, stamped with gentle courage and the candor of deep understanding. These new writings are fresh minted from larger dies, for her neighborhood has become the nation and the world. The first instalment, A Decade of Prohibition, was scarcely off the press when the western office of the Associated Press wired for permission to send out the nib of it; another wire from the Chicago Daily News which asked to quote at length; the Literary Digest gave up nearly two pages to condensing it; and the committee of librarians of the Franklin Square Subscription Agency voted it one of the ten outstanding articles in American magazines for October. The second instalment, Immigrants Under the Quota, is voted one of the ten outstanding articles for November. For the first time in the history of this jury the work of one writer has been singled out two months running.

Meanwhile, Waldemar Kaempffert's article, The Light of Edison's Lamp, in the October Graphic, was chosen by the Review of Reviews for reproduction in connection with the 50th anniversary of the invention of the incandescent bulb.

WE set our Graphic going in the fall of 1921. That was 8 years ago. The first four year term (1921-25) was experimental. We raised a Graphic Founders Fund of roughly $50,000 a year for those four years to give a fair try-out; not a large sum as investments in national periodicals go, but a hazardous plunging, if you please, on the part of those who had faith in an original and untried idea, in a field where returns of an educational sort were far more likely than advertising and circulation receipts. So the event proved. The four years carried a lopsided conviction. Here was a kind of magic carpet that won an altogether new reading for findings which ordinarily do not get much beyond serious students and the expert few. Educationally, it was immensely worth while. But like one of the new zeppelins, its magic had to be pumped into it. It didn't carry its own weight as a publication. On this score we fell short of our four-year goal. None the less we had learned to fly. Our showings the fourth year were excellent.

So we launched a second four year term in 1925. First and foremost, we did not scuttle our main purpose. We did not turn to any one of half a dozen expedients in the way of shifting ballast and changing objectives that might have led to readier commercial levitation. We held to our main education purpose as a carrier of social intelligence. We shipped cargo of a sort that the ordinary periodical avoids like the plague. We put our faith in the nascent interest of Americans in the other fellow, in the general welfare, in themselves as part and parcel of a common overture by a rather baffled humanity seeking to master the new forces and mechanisms which scientific discovery and industrial progress are throwing about our ears. And we sought, with the slender means at our disposal, such wit as we had, to engage that interest and help dramatize it, to inform it about such new-old things as race relations and economic well-being, about health and education, about human behavior and social dynamics; and all that the new sciences and the new arts have to offer about these things that are upsetting or constructive, sobering or engaging. In fine, as we say in our circulars, we set out to organize the curiosity of our 2,000 reader-members as to what lies back of the newspaper headlines, so that we might share our discoveries with each other and with a mounting company of readers.

THEIR numbers have mounted. Our faith was not wholly awry. We placed the business side of the venture on as sound a footing as we knew how and put our muscle into it. We have advanced on an uphill spiral. Sometimes at the end of 12 months it has seemed as if we had swung a full circle and arrived with precision but with extreme emotional discomfiture at exactly the point at which we started. But closer examination usually brought assurance that while we had swung the circle, we were on a higher level—had reached an upward turn of the spiral.

Take this last twelve months, with its downs and ups. We wrote 5,616 new Survey Graphic monthly subscribers—a gain of 1,400 over the year before. Our Graphic monthly subscription receipts, new and renewal, brought in $17,505, a gain of $3,667 over the year before. Our newsstands and quantity sales totaled $7,525, a gain of $3,229. Our advertising on the Graphic brought in $16,928, a gain of $862, surmounting a gain of $4,000 the year before. And our total publishing receipts on Survey Graphic were $78,694, a gain of $8,463 over 1928-9.

Throughout its development the Graphic has stimulated the growth of The Survey as a whole. Our gross publishing receipts for 1928-9 were $118,414, $40,800 above 1920-1, the year which preceded its inception.

SUCH figures are mere clog dancing unless there is an informing purpose against which their course may be measured. During the first 4-year term of the Graphic (1921-5) we invested towards $25,000 annually in circulation promotion. But

8 YEARS OF SURVEY GRAPHIC

	First 4-Year Term				*Second 4-Year Term*			
	1921-2	22-3	23-4	24-5	1925-6	26-7	27-8	28-9
Disbursements, Survey Graphic Account.....	$61,516	$82,230	$94,054	$103,653	$105,200	$107,659	$107,725	$113,549
Met by Publishing Receipts, Survey Graphic...	8,226	35,289	44,122	55,795	64,241	66,446	70,231	78,694
Contributions Graphic Founders Fund, drawn on to balance account.....	$53,290	$46,941	$49,932	$ 47,858	$ 40,959	$ 41,213†	$ 37,494†	$ 34,855†
Investment in circulation*.....	23,139	20,128	22,990	26,417	29,289	31,612†	31,046†	33,558†
Proportion of Founders Fund absorbed by publishing maintenance	30,151	26,813	26,942	21,441	11,670	9,601	6,448	1,297

* This item includes money spent directly in promoting monthly subscriptions to Survey Graphic; one half the investment in promoting joint subscriptions to The Survey, semi-monthly (expenditures and receipts are split 50/50 between Graphic and Midmonthly Accounts), and the net loss each year in promoting newsstand sales of Survey Graphic. Our quantity sales return a surplus and are not included. † Includes 20th Century Grant of $5,000.

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the better half of our $50,000 Founders Fund was absorbed in publishing maintenance, in paper, printing, subscription routine, in editorial and administrative overhead. By the end of the four year period, the proportions had begun to change for the better. During the second four year term (1925-9) we proposed to continue that $25,000 investment, shift the burden of maintenance from contributions to publishing receipts as these rose, and scale down the Graphic Founders Fund accordingly. The process was rendered more difficult by the fact that death had called our largest contributor, Mrs. Helen Sherman Pratt, whose gifts of $10,000 annually were the back log of our first 4-year term. Our accomplishments in making this precarious transition are set forth in the accompanying table. In the new 4-year term now entered upon (1929-33) we are out after $25,000 a year for our Graphic Founders Fund, to be put into circulation growth—the extension of our educational reach. Meanwhile, for three years the Twentieth Century Fund has granted us $5,000 annually for this constructive purpose, bringing each year's investment figure to $30,000 and above.

GLANCE at the table which covers the history of the Graphic to date (1921-29). The second year we compressed our publication scheme into our present semi-monthly schedule, and the Midmonthly was conceived as in a special sense the heir to the old weekly. Only gradually during the first 4-year term were adjustments made crediting the Graphic Account with half our joint subscription income and with half the subscription allocations from memberships, or for that matter with its full share of overhead. With the second 4-year term our two publishing accounts were put on an even handed basis.

Gross disbursements on the Graphic (in round hundreds) totalled $103,600 in 1924-5, the close of the first four year term; they were $113,500 in 1928-9, the close of the second.

Meanwhile Graphic publishing receipts, $55,700 at the close of the first term, have risen from $64,200 to $78,600 in the second.

And meanwhile, contributions to the Graphic Founders Fund which had to be drawn on annually to balance the Graphic account, and which had run from $53,200 to $47,800 during the first term, dropped to $40,900 the first year of the second term (1925-6), and (exclusive of the Twentieth Century grant) to $29,800 the final year of the second term (1928-9).

At the same time, Graphic funds free for investment in new circulation and so employed, had risen from $23,100 to $26,400 by the close of the first term. Including the Twentieth Century grant they have reached $33,500 at the close of the second.

NOW we come to the crux of this planning. The part of the Graphic Founders Fund absorbed in publishing maintenance had fallen from $30,100 to $21,400 during the first four years; it has fallen from $11,600 to $1,200 during the second four; and no longer enters into our budgeting in projecting 1929-33.

Or putting it another way, in 1924-5, the last year of our first term, Graphic publishing receipts of $55,700 applied against Graphic publishing maintenance of $77,200. In 1928-9, the last year of our second term, the Graphic brought in publishing receipts of $78,600 toward publishing maintenance of $79,900.

To scale down so radically the funds available over a four year period has in itself been an excruciating test to put to any educational institution. It needs no special knowledge of publishing to see that $1,000 income from subscriptions is a very different thing from a $1,000 contribution; the subscriptions have to be filled. But the thing has been done, and in addition, in those four years, small annual balances in the Graphic Founders Fund have mopped up an overhanging deficit due to the non-fulfillment of $6,550 in pledges made to earlier years.

It was our mounting investments in circulation (they rose in eight years from $23,100 to $33,500) that enabled us to make these showings; and our plan is to continue the Founders Fund at a level which will assure that for the four years ahead and put it solely into promotion. The basis for giving to the Graphic Founders Fund from now on is not maintenance but investment. Without an overhanging maintenance load, and with only the normal increase of expenditures due to growth, such investment ought not only to keep up the momentum gained but to advance our fortunes more rapidly.

TO the men and women whose generous contributions have made this original project possible throughout the vicissitudes of the eight years, goes our most genuine appreciation; to those who will help us build on their pioneering in the four years ahead—hail!

Now for two "signal hills and coigns of observation' in 1928-9, as exhibits of our work of interpretation.

Unemployment

Joint letter sent out to over 5,000 managers, engineers and business men

April, 1929.

Dear Sir:

Most intelligent business men will agree that the present mass production methods of American industry are here to stay—at least for many years to come.

One of the most important features of such methods is the economic well-being of the individual consumer.

The man out of work is a drag—upon his family, upon his community and upon the industry itself which might have won him as a consumer if he had been working and therefore able to buy in normal volume.

Modern business men are realizing, then, that unemployment is not merely a problem of charity. It is a business problem which affects directly the profits of your business and mine.

What are the facts of unemployment and how can it be reduced? These are some of the questions which are discussed briefly and clearly in the April issue of the Survey Graphic monthly.

Because we know that you are interested in problems that affect the business man of vision, we are taking the liberty of calling your attention to this issue of Survey Graphic, for part of the contents of which we have been responsible.

(*Signed*) SAM A. LEWISOHN
Vice president and treasurer the Miami Copper Company
H. S. DENNISON
President, Dennison Manufacturing Company
ERNEST G. DRAPER
Vice president and treasurer the Hills Brothers Company

WHEN we first broached the project of a special number on unemployment, there were those who felt it altogether too dour a subject to handle. We had faced the same sort of skepticism when our Hearts number (1924) dramatized the need for matching the organized movement to prevent tuberculosis with equal concern for another disease. In both cases the assignment put our working formula to severe test. Under Miss Amidon's editorship, our April Graphic drew on research carried forward under the Industrial Relations Counselors, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, the National Federation of Settlements, and elsewhere. It portrayed at the hands of seven industrial leaders the going experiments in their plants to stabilize production; it dealt with the newer phases of an old problem and canvassed the ways out.

The response was swift. The number was widely quoted. We have no means for knowing how much stimulus it afforded to local movements throughout the country. But we know that half a hundred professors of economics and industrial problems ordered bundles for class room use; that one of the railway brotherhoods put it in the hands of all their district leaders; and that Messrs. Lewisohn and Draper sent it out to around 5,000 key men in the managements of American industries.

Here are representative letters from the sheaf that reached us:

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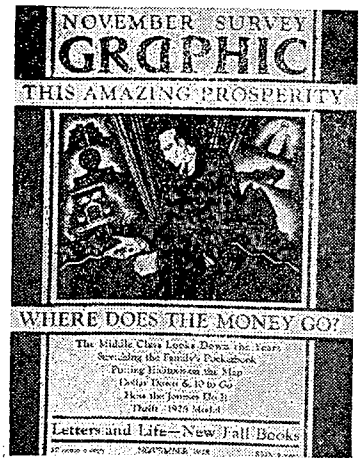
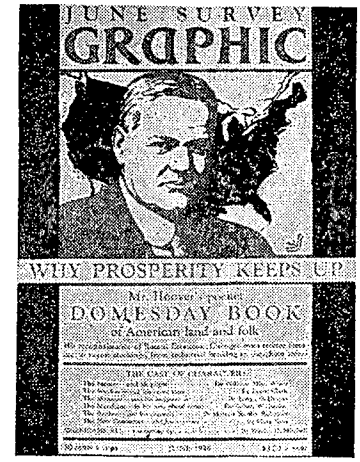


NOVEMBER
Edited by Mary Ross

APRIL
Edited by Beulah Amidon



JUNE
Edited by Beulah Amidon

THREE SPECIAL NUMBERS WHERE LIVELIHOOD IS AT STAKE

Health, education, social work, behavior, industry, civics—these and other fields of domestic interest have been rifled as sources for special numbers of Survey Graphic. These three issues of 1928-9 have explored along our social-economic frontiers.

They dealt in turn with the pocket-nerves of the middle classes (one of a series edited by Miss Ross which deftly probe the lively concerns of "ourselves"), the broken time of wage-earners (see below), and the Hoover report on the sources of American prosperity.

HENRY R. SEAGER, *Columbia University*:—Far and away the best survey of the problem and mustering of the conclusions of the best minds in the field that has yet been brought together. No reader can follow the masterly treatment of its different phases unmoved or lay down the number without a clearer vision of the constructive measures required and a strengthened resolve to contribute his mite toward their adoption. Cheers for Beulah Amidon for her part in assembling these contributions from so many busy people and presenting them so effectively!

JOHN W. EDELMAN, *Research Director, Amer. Fed. of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers*:—I want to tell you that I think that your unemployment issue of The Survey is, from a journalistic standpoint, by far the best that I have seen for sometime. A good many of the articles are 'eye-wash' from my standpoint, but as a whole I think you have covered the situation in a thoroughly scientific manner.

JOHN J. HADER, *The Inquiry*:—You have succeeded in not only making it thorough from a content point of view, but also from an artistic point of view.

HARVEY O'CONNOR, *The Federated Press*:—As usual, the Survey job is authoritative, interesting and wellnigh perfect from the technical aspect.

HELEN HALL, *University House, Phila., (Chairman, Unemployment Committee, National Federation of Settlements)*:—I think your Unemployment number is so splendid that I want to have the pleasure of telling you so. I am glad to have had even a small part in such a good piece of work.

S. H. SLICHTER, *Cornell University*:— . . . unusually interesting. By far the best thing about it is the new slogan on the cover: 'Security Next.' Whover coined that deserves a prize.

JACOB BILLIKOPF, *Impartial Chairman, Garment Trades, New York*:—All sorts of congratulations on the April Survey Graphic. I have written to at least a dozen persons, calling their attention to the various articles.

BAILEY B. BURRITT, *General Director, Assn. for Improving the Conditions of the Poor, N. Y.*:—One of the best things that you have put together. I like the approach which you have organized for the whole program and the maximum of fact and the minimum of propaganda which it contains. Indeed, I think it is a real contribution in the field of unemployment for which I am as a fellow social worker, very grateful.

F. FINNSON, *Associate Editor, The Maintenance of Way Employees Journal*:—With your permission we would like to reprint all or part of Senator Couzens' article entitled 'The Senate Takes Stock' in your April number.

W. F. POLLOCK, *Treasurer, Robert W. Kellogg, Inc., Springfield, Mass.*:—I have seen your April number, and it contains more meat than anything else I've run across.

HARRIETT M. BARTLETT, *Social Service, Mass. General Hospital*:—Congratulations on the *Unemployment* Graphic number. It comes just at the psychological moment.

FRED HEWITT, *Machinists' Monthly Journal*:—We are greatly impressed with this special number and ordered a sufficient number of copies to send to our Vice Presidents, who we feel sure will not only find the articles contained therein interesting, but instructive as well

OTTO T. MALLERY, *Philadelphia*:—I don't think any other magazine would have produced so readable and at the same time attractive an issue. I gave a copy of it to the members of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. There are a good many hardboiled men among them but I think this number would appeal to them as much as anything could. I especially liked the little summary of the changes that have occured in numbers employed in specific plants. This was vivid and I think gives a better picture than any I have seen.

BORIS STERN, *U. S. Department of Labor*:—An excellent piece of work and I have read the number from cover to cover.

DONAID R. RICHBERG, *Attorney-at-Law, Chicago*:—Next week a conference of the executives of some twenty-one labor organizations will be held in Cleveland beginning April 3rd, at which the problem of stabilization of employment, which has been under consideration for some time will be given further attention. I am impressed with the fact that your up-to-the-last-minute review of the situation should be in the hands of all the conferees. Therefore, I am going to ask you to send twenty-five copies by the speediest method.

CLARENCE RICHARD JOHNSON, *Bucknell University*:—I have just received the April issue of 'The Survey Graphic' and it impresses me as a splendid issue. I have a class of 32 beginners in Sociology and I want them all to get acquainted with the Survey early in their study of Sociology. Will you please therefore send me 32 copies of the April 1929 issue, together with bill for same.

W. ELSWORTH LAWSON, *Literary Editor, Foxboro Reporter*:—As fine a piece of editorial organization as we have ever come across. The articles on 'Security for the Worker', are the most poignant setting forth of the aching realities behind this ecomonic problem of unemployment that we have ever read.

PERSONNEL RESEARCH FEDERATION, (*Service Bulletin*):—Members of the Personnel Research Federation who have overlooked this issue are urged to secure it at once.

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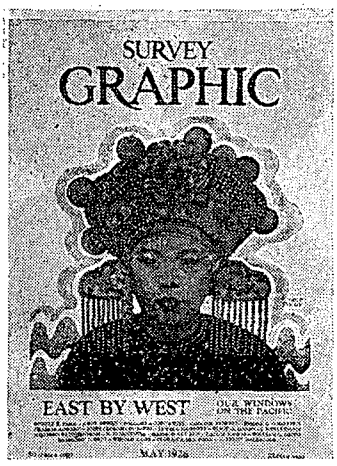
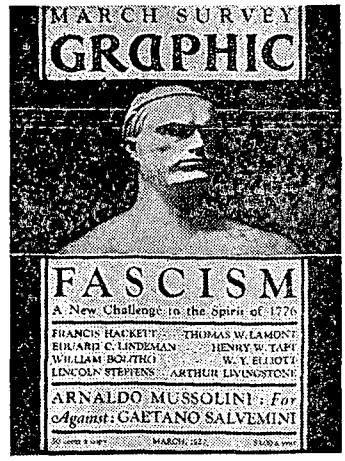
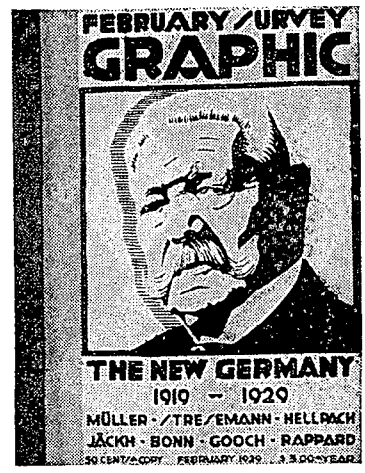


1926
Edited by Robert E. Park



1927
Edited by E. C. Lindeman



1929
Edited by John Palmer Gavit

THREE SPECIAL NUMBERS IN OUR FIELD OF FOREIGN SERVICE

Annual racial numbers are the special contribution of Survey Associates to international relations. Under their colorful pageanty is keen observation, edged discussion, and the glint of human aspiration and understanding. Mr. Gavit is just returning from Czechoslovakia with the makings of a special mid-winter number on the 80th birthday of President Masaryk, his scouting again his gift to Survey Associates. In the spring will come a special number interpreting Mexican immigration, which has spread fanwise from the border north.

The New Germany

WERE Americans ready for a vista of the German people ten years after the peace—showing their struggle up from the war, from defeat, from financial prostration? Were we ready to hear how they are refashioning their lives under the burden of the reparations and within the framework of a republic—"the greatest accession," in the words of the English war historian, Gooch, to the forces of democracy in western Europe in the century? The answer was yes—if the reception to this racial number of Survey Graphic last March has weight. The 43,000 copies of our first edition were exhausted in ten days, and we went on the press for 7,000 more. Not only is this 50,000 the largest spread of any issue of The Survey in its history, but the New Germany number added more new names to our subscription list than any issue to date. Again and again we ventured new circularizations.

Quantity orders were sent in by organizations and banking houses, newspapers all over the country quoted and commented, and orders for class room use reached us from over a hundred teachers of history, law, sociology, economics, current events, political science and German.

The issue was of unusual calibre, in pages, illustrations and range of articles, and in the spirited collaboration that made it possible. Acknowledgment is made on page 252 of contributions toward its extra expense and toward its distribution among libraries, schools, etc. The largest gift to the enterprise was that of John Palmer Gavit, its editor, who spent a summer in Europe scouting for authors and materials, and contributed most of his expenses and all of his time abroad as his part in this piece of international interpretation.

Here are samples of the responses to the number:

DR. GUSTAV STRESEMANN, *Late Foreign Minister of Germany*:—I observed with greatest and hearty satisfaction in examining the excellently prepared number that it gives a good survey of the present Germany, its work and troubles (sorrows) and also of the ideas and strength alive in it. Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the issues and your hearty wishes for my good health.

GEN. HENRY T. ALLEN, *Former Commander American Army of Occupation*:—Your February number of the Survey Graphic reaches a high standard of appraisement of German conditions that should prove interesting and valuable to all Americans—particularly that large number of German origin—and to all Germans who are interested in knowing that old relations between the two countries are being rapidly restored. Perhaps today America's best friend in Europe is Germany. The greetings of Chancellor Müller and Foreign Minister Stresemann are highly useful in giving assurances to many doubters of the solidarity and stability of the Republic and of the Reich's earnest intent to cooperate in all world movements tending to guarantee peace. President Hindenburg's attitude and its results place him on a pedestal along with the great statesmen of history of all times. The illustrations are unusually good and among the many excellent contributions to this number, I note The German Officer's Dilemma as one of special interest. It reveals the mental processes involved in the transition of a large group of loyal monarchists to the tenets of the Weimar Constitution. In a word, they followed the President of the Republic in placing the welfare of the country above all other considerations.

JANE ADDAMS, *Hull House, Chicago*:—Very sincere congratulations.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, *Editor Emporia Gazette*:—I have read your "New Germany" issue and am delighted with it. What we must do if we are to have peace, is to put ourselves in the other fellow's place and we can only do that by intelligent information about the other fellow. Your magazine gives more intelligent information about more sides of the German situation than any book or magazine I have seen since the war. It is a real harbinger of peace. It is worth at least two cruisers to the situation.

WILBUR K. THOMAS, *Director, Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia*:—It will contribute much to better international understanding . . . a very excellent thing and very well done.

RAYMOND BUELL, *Director of Research, Foreign Policy Association, New York*:— It is another triumph, and I congratulate you.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *President of Columbia University*:—This most interesting and well-made issue of the Survey Graphic should be widely circulated, first, in the United States, in order that our people may come to know more intimately and more accurately the facts concerning the new Germany, and then in Germany itself, to the end that the leaders of German opinion today may feel the support of American appreciation and American understanding.

UPTON SINCLAIR:—A useful and inspiring job of reporting.

GEORGE MCANENY, *Chairman of Carl Schurz Memorial Committee*:—I like very much the whole appearance of the number. It ought to make a fine impression.

WHITING WILLIAMS, *Cleveland, Ohio*:—It is likely to serve for a long time to come as a photo of the entire country in 1928.

THERESA WOLFSON, *Brooklyn*:—May I take this opportunity to congratulate The Survey on its New Germany number? It is one

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of the most thrilling adventures I have had the privilege of living through. . . . That edition is a storehouse of joy, information, and sheer excitement! What a grab-bag of miracles you must have!

ALFRED K. STERN, *Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago*:—The "German" number of The Survey was a corker.

COUNT F. W. VON PRITTWITZ UND GAFFRON, *German Ambassador to the U. S. A.*:—I have just finished reading "The New Germany" issue of the Survey Graphic and wish to extend to you my sincere congratulations on this successful achievement. I think that this publication is in every way remarkable and an outstanding event among the literary productions of its kind. It will . . . be warmly appreciated by those here and in Germany who desire to cooperate in bringing about a true understanding between the two countries and their peoples.

DR. ZECHLIN, *Head of Press Dept., German Foreign Office*:—The "New Germany" number is certainly most interesting and has given me much pleasure to read. I am sure from its thorough composition, it will considerably contribute to a deeper knowledge of my country by yours. It will interest you to know that I have put the copy before Reichspräsident von Hindenburg, Chancellor Müller and Dr. Stresemann, who each expressed their utmost satisfaction.

F. J. FURKWANGLER, *German Federation of Labor*:—You may be sure that it will meet with much interest in this country.

PIERRE JAY, *Reparations Transfer Committee, Berlin*:—You have done an excellent piece of work and are much to be congratulated on it.

DR. A. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, *University of Hamburg*:—One of the most interesting publications I have seen during the last few years. It has made a great impression in Germany and the editors are to be congratulated on their successful handling of this difficult matter and of choosing the right topics.

DR. EDOUARD ROSENBAUM, *Director, Library of Commerce, Hamburg*:—The contents pleased me greatly and will help to undermine any adverse sentiment prevalent in Germany to the effect that the United States has only materialistic interests. . . . You have splendidly emphasized the cultural values: even your selection of illustrations evidences a surprising understanding of the many-sided conditions and moods of Germany.

JULIAN GUMPERZ, *Frankfurt am Main*:—Let me congratulate you on the admirable piece of work you have done in assembling this special issue.

GILBERT L. MCMASTER, *American Friends Service Committee, Berlin*:—I feel that you have in this number made a large contribution towards . . . making the New Germany understood. Your choice of contributors is remarkable. It includes those persons in whom so many of the friends of the New Germany have confidence.

DR. ERNST ESCH, *Director of the "Pressa," Cologne*:—I have read with much interest the articles, and I do not hesitate to say that I indeed like this wonderful Germany issue of Survey Graphic.

PROF. EDWIN M. BORCHARD, *Yale Law School*:—It seems to me a unique achievement in magazine publication. The volume is so rich in material that I think it may be deemed a permanent asset in any library.

ERICH M. WARBURG, *Hamburg, Germany*:—The copy gives one of the best ideas I have seen of what has happened since 1928, but, what is more: it gives the feeling that those, who have gathered the information with such thoroughness and tact, have done the job not only with their brains but with their hearts. . . . It shows to Americans that what happened in our country during the last ten years is tensely human. . . . May I, as one of many Germans, add my sincere gratefulness for your having undertaken and carried out this document of mutual understanding with such friendly and appreciative thoroughness.

EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER, *Berlin Correspondent, Chicago Daily News*:—You have done a magnificent job in bringing so clear a picture out of the muddle of German life.

ELISABET A. WARBURG, *International Migration Service, Berlin*:—I am very thrilled; how beautiful The New Germany number looks and how beautifully the reproductions have come out.

DR. MAX JORDAN, *Washington Correspondent, Berliner Tageblatt*:—Splendidly done.

HANNS GRAMM, *Wyomissing Industries, Reading, Pa.*:—I am very much satisfied and glad that I have been given the opportunity of cooperating in getting up The New Germany issue of the Survey Graphic. I had about 100 copies distributed to my fellow-workers only yesterday afternoon, and I have already gathered a great many favorable comments. It is certainly not exaggerating to say that the Survey Graphic has performed a most valuable service which will bear good fruit in both countries.

RUDOLF KISSEL, *Leverkusen, Germany*:—Surely a marvelous job.

DR. WERNER HEGEMANN, *Editor, "Stadtbau," Berlin*:—Splendid.

REV. LELAND B. HENRY, (M.E.), *Newfane, N. Y.*:—Month after month you strengthen the hands of those of us who are trying to understand the world we live in, and to help others to understand it. It may please you to know that after using The New Germany as the basis of a Sunday evening address, no less than three people came to me and definitely "professed conversion" on the subject of their attitude toward the late enemy.

FRANCIS F. BRADSHAW, *Dean of Students, University of North Carolina*:—As a native and resident of a section of this country which fifty years after defeat in war is just beginning to recover, I find myself deeply impressed by Germany's achievements during the first post-bellum decade. The various articles in your issue recount very graphically the tremendous changes in government, industry, and education which the German people have wrought in this short period of time.

PROF. JOSEPH P. TUFTS, *Dept. of Sociology, Dartmouth College*:—Tell the editor of the last Graphic, the Germany number, that it was the best ever.

PROF. MOLLY RAY CARROLL, *Goucher College*:—Congratulations on the German issue of The Survey.

MALCOLM M. WILLEY, *Dept. of Sociology, University of Minnesota*:—A fine achievement.

ERNESTINE EVANS, *Coward-McCann, Inc., New York*:—The German number of the Graphic is extraordinarily interesting.

GEORGE J. HECHT, *President, Parents Publishing Co.*:— A simply splendid piece of work. I find it more interesting reading than any issue of The Survey that I have ever read and I have been reading it pretty regularly now for about ten years.

WM. JOSHUA BARNEY, *New York*:—Just finished reading your Survey of Germany. It is a fine, impartial presentation—every business man, in fact every citizen should read it.

WILLIAM SCHRADER, *Philadelphia*:—I am a German-American and cannot but congratulate you for your great article: Through the Brandenburger Tor. I know from my own experience how difficult it is to understand or to analyse a foreign nation. So much more I admire you for having accomplished this so thoroughly.

N. Y. TIMES, *Book Review Section*:—A splendid and many-sided presentation of Germany as it is today.

THE NATION:—It takes more than paper and ink to make a magazine. It takes intelligence and planning and a deal of careful, hard work. All these have gone into Survey Graphic for February.

R. R. BROWN, *President, American Surety Company*:—You have reason to be proud of this issue with its notable galaxy of writers, and we congratulate you on the contribution you have made to a better understanding of today's Germany by the American people.

ELEANOR BUSHNELL DAVIS, *Hotel Astoria, Leipzig*:—At this point in my visit to Germany I must tell you how useful your number entitled The New Germany has been to me during my trip to various German cities. I call it my bible of Germany and each time I come back to it I find some new, valuable check on my own observations.

Reprints

REQUESTS for permission to quote or reprint in books or other periodicals come like tassels to our semi-monthly issues. Among the reprints ordered from our type, in quantities from 100 to 18,000, during 1928-9 are these:

Is This a Permanent Country?, by J. Russell Smith
Money Madness, by Alice E. Johnson, M.D.
Weathering Rainy Days, by Leon Henderson and Rolf Nugent
Law and a Living for Women, by Henry Raymond Mussey
"I Supposed I Was Stupid," by Mary B. Harris
Physical Results of Coordination, by Kathryn Lincoln Brougham
What the Candy White List Has Done, by Mary Dewhurst Blankenhorn
Southern Labor Looks at Itself, by Lois MacDonald
The Place of Children's Institutions, by R. R. Reeder
Selling Health in Drug-stores, by Marjorie Dent Candee
Housing Gains—Measured in Inches, by Arthur C. Holden
A Tenement House Law for the Rich, by Clarence S. Stein
Factory-Made Homes, by W. H. Ham
Peace-time in Passaic
New Candles of Understanding, by Halle Schaffner
Prosperity Reserves, by Otto T. Mallery
Children and Movies, by Roy F. Woodbury
The Senate Takes Stock, by James Couzens
A Campaign Director Looks at His Profession, by Arnaud C. Marts
Increasing Personality Assets, by Anna Y. Reed
"Crazy About Families," by J. Prentice Murphy
Playland—How It Pays!, by Frank W. Darling
Caught in the Power Net, by Tom Wallace
The Last Weber Wagon, by Cyrus McCormick, Jr.

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Facets

WITH the roster of Survey Associates the largest in its history, Mr. Gavit gives over to other hands his responsibility for finance and membership, continuing his work as Foreign Service editor. His successor is Miriam Steep, who brings to the post kindred experience with the American Red Cross, the Committee for Relief of German Children, Canton Christian College, the Salvation Army and other organizations. John C. Briggs continues his work of last year in the field.

TO a member of Survey Associates, who at his wish shall be nameless, we are indebted for the drawings (or carvings, for they have almost the quality of wood blocks) for the cover and departmental headings for the new Midmonthly; to Harry Moak for its graceful typographical set-up; and to Max Schmetterling and his shop for its skilled composition and printing. Its architecture in contents and lay out have been the subject of repeated staff conferences and are especially the work of Arthur Kellogg, managing editor, Miss Ross, Miss Amidon, Mr. Kenderdine, associate editors, and Helen Mears, assistant.

The first (October) issue unfolded the journalistic values in the new format. Economic considerations also enter it. Reference has been made to the effect of the campaign months of 1928 on our fortunes. That affected our joint subscription receipts (the semi-monthly Survey) most seriously. It blunted the last (summer) quarter of 1927-8, and the first (fall) quarter of 1928-9, with result that our stencil count of paid joint subscriptions, which on Oct. 1, 1927, was 16,357, fell to 15,856 Oct. 1, 1928, and is only slightly bettered—15,936 Oct. 1, 1929. Other factors entered in, such as that in the last few years we have whipped pretty thoroughly the conferences and meetings which are the chief fishing grounds for our field work. We wrote but 2,656 new field subscriptions the last twelve months as against 3,285 two years ago. Our renewals of joint subscriptions, however, have more than held their own, 8,250 against 7,968 two years ago; and this past year they made good the shortage in receipts on new. Total joint subscription receipts for 1928-9 stood roughly at $60,400—the level of last year. Moreover we are coming into this fall (sans political distraction) with a flying start. Our summer quarter not only bettered July, August and September of 1928 by $883 in new joint subscription receipts and by $1,615 in new and renewal combined; but went ahead of the normal summer quarter of 1927. We are reinforcing our field work with circularization of a master list made up of picked groups, and the early fall tests are altogether promising.

All this is encouraging; but none the less we have felt that the Midmonthly should be brought more nearly to the stature of the Graphic, so that there will no longer be so great a disparity between the two issues that go each month to subscribers under our five dollar joint subscription to The Survey. Advertising has tended to shift from the Midmonthly to the Graphic. It may be a surprise to many readers that in bulk of type and cost of editorial work the old Midmonthly always far outranged the Graphic. The work of reporting, digest and editing involved is exacting.

The focus of the new Midmonthly, as in the past, is social work plus—the art of dealing with people. The new format may or may not prove more expensive in the long run, but it has an arresting quality—a pick-me-up interest, which we believe will give new yeastiness to our joint subscriptions.

SIX out of twelve chances articles in the Survey Graphic for 1928-9 were listed by the Franklin Square librarians as among the "Ten Outstanding Articles of the Month;" and twice Dr. Emerson scored in the year:

December—Prohibition and Public Health, Haven Emerson, M.D.
February—Through the Brandenburger Gate, John Palmer Gavit
April—Prosperity Reserves, Otto T. Malley
July—Caught in the Power Net, Tom Wallace
August—The City Gains on the Country, Haven Emerson, M.D., and Earle B. Phelps
September—Prisons at the Breaking Point, Winthrop D. Lane.

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS is the theme of our special number of Survey Graphic in the domestic field for 1929-30. But economists, merchants, public health officials, nurses, social workers, health experts and others will have a say in the symposium. The work of The Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, now well embarked on their five year investigation, will be interpreted by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur. There will be first hand articles on practical innovations in group medicines, such as the new city clinics and adventurous developments in the wide spaces of Saskatchewan, the advances in hospital provision for the middle classes, and the health system of a transcontinental railroad. Miss Ross is editing the number, Dr. Emerson and Michael M. Davis collaborating. With both penetration and understanding, it plunges into a moot question before physicians and laymen everywhere.

OUR YEAR IN A NUT-SHELL

Financial Statement; Fiscal Year: Oct. 1, 1928—Sept. 30, 1929

Memberships and Contributions

General Fund	$59,279.00	
Special Funds	8,799.23	
Graphic Founders Fund	36,538.00	
Total Contributions to Educational Funds	$104,616.23	
Less allocations to subscription receipts	10,160.00	
Net Contributions to Educational Funds		$94,456.23

Publishing Receipts

Survey Midmonthly	$39,719.38	
Survey Graphic	78,694.79	
Total Publishing Receipts		118,414.17
Total Revenue for the year		$212,870.40

Disbursements

Association Account	$43,515.49	
Publication Accounts:		
I. Survey Midmonthly	54,222.12	
II. Survey Graphic	113,549.58	
Total Disbursements for the year		$211,287.19
Surplus for the year		$1,583.21

Note: This surplus is in the Graphic Founder's Fund; wipes out the remaining $1,450.21 of overhanging deficit in that fund, due to non-fulfilment of pledges to earlier years; and leaves Survey Associates altogether without arrears in entering the new year Oct. 1, 1929.

Our Working Scheme

Ours is a new kind of educational institution on the borderland of research and journalism.

We are building it not around lecture halls but around periodicals projected as carriers of social intelligence.

We are organized as a membership body, and in seventeen years have come to muster 2,000 members. These include men and women of widely differing points of view who find a common basis for cooperation not in editorial positions taken but in well-defined educational functions.

Through our periodicals and the staff work that goes into them, we chronicle, investigate, interpret; pool experience; afford a forum for discussion; spread understanding.

THE SURVEY (semi-monthly at $5) is issued in two distinct units:

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY: an exchange for social work and experience.

SURVEY GRAPHIC: the first of each month, swinging the full arc of the professions; distributed also as an illustrated monthly magazine at $3.

Beginning with our $10, $25, $50 and $100 membership classes, contributions to the educational activities of Survey Associates range as high as $5,000 and mount to $100,000 a year. Current income, this, from what we call our "living endowment," based on the sustained interest and fresh decisions of the individual reader member. From each membership and contribution we allocate a regular $5 subscription to publishing receipts. A steadily dwindling proportion is absorbed in maintenance. Well toward half is invested in promoting the growth of our journals which now have a combined net paid circulation of above 25,000. A slowly increasing share is free for employment in work of research and interpretation.

We have reached the point where every dollar in contributions is more than matched by a dollar in publishing revenue.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

We account for all contributions in the following:

GENERAL FUND — (including annual membership classes), built up from year to year by contributions to the general purposes of Survey Associates; applicable to all accounts and undergirding all operations.

SPECIAL FUNDS—contributions to special "desks" to carry on inquiry and interpretation in fields designated.

GRAPHIC FOUNDERS FUND—contributions made to the development of Survey Graphic as an adventure in adult education; now entering its second 4-year term.

CHARLES M. CABOT FUND—a restricted fund entrusted to Survey Associates in the industrial field.

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

We present the year's operations in three balanced accounts—to all of which, in projecting and clearing the year's work, we make appropriations from our Educational Funds.

Association Account: Embracing the general operations of Survey Associates as a cooperative educational society. It includes our membership department and the upkeep of research-editorial desks in specialized fields. We apply to the latter contributions made especially toward their support; and make appropriation from our General Fund to the account as a whole.

Publishing Accounts: I. Survey Midmonthly and II. Survey Graphic; each unit set off so that it can be looked at by itself. Joint circulation expenditures and receipts are split between the two accounts. The Graphic account is charged with the promotion of Survey Graphic as a monthly, and credited with monthly subscription receipts. At every point, each publishing unit is charged with its appropriate disbursements and credited with the business income it earns. Our General Fund is drawn on for the Midmonthly; our Founders Fund for the Graphic.

Administration expenses (rent, bookkeeping, insurance, equipment, upkeep, interest on bank loans, executive salaries) are spread over all three accounts, one-third to each.

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EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

Acknowledgements on following pages

	Total Contrib.	Net* Contrib.	Appro-priations	Balances
GENERAL FUND				
Current Contributions 1928-9				
Membership classes				
$10 Cooperating members	$14,440.00	$ 7,220.00		
$25 Sustaining members	7,475.00	6,015.00		
$50 Contributing members	4,350.00	3,950.00		
$100 Contributing members	8,000.00	7,605.00		
From these four classes	$34,265.00	$24,790.00		
Large Contributions	24,200.00	24,065.00		
Unclassified Contributions	814.00	684.00		
Total to General Fund 1928-9	$59,279.00			
Less allocation to subscription receipts*	9,740.00			
Net Contributions General Fund		$49,539.00		
Appropriations from General Fund				
To Association Account			$35,036.26	
To Midmonthly Account			14,502.74	
Total Current Appropriations			$49,539.00	
Balance for year 1928-9—none				
Balance October 1, 1928				$611.62
Less Unfilled pledges 1927-8				140.00
Plus deferred contribution earlier year				250.00
Balance September 30, 1929				$ 721.62
SPECIAL FUNDS				
Current Contributions 1928-9				
Industry	$ 3,940.00	$ 3,815.00	$ 3,815.00	
Foreign Service	2,651.66†	2,571.66	2,571.66	
Health	550.00	480.00	480.00	
Social Practice	1,370.00	1,335.00	1,335.00	
Education	287.57	277.57	277.57	
Total to Special Funds, 1928-9	$ 8,799.23			
Less allocations to subscription receipts*	320.00			
Net contributions, Special Funds		$ 8,479.23		
Appropriations to respective departments, Association Account			$ 8,479.23	
GRAPHIC FOUNDERS FUND				
Current Contributions 1928-9				
Founders	$31,538.00	$31,443.00		
Grant (Twentieth Century Fund)	5,000.00	4,995.00		
Total Graphic Fund 1928-9	$36,538.00			
Less allocations to subscription receipts*	100.00			
Net Contributions, Graphic Fund		$36,438.00		
Appropriation to Graphic Account			$34,854.79	
Balance for year 1928-9				$ 1,583.21
Less Deficit Oct. 1, 1928				(1,450.21)
Balance September 30, 1929				$ 133.00
GENERAL, SPECIAL AND GRAPHIC COMBINED				
Total contributions 1928-9	$104,616.23			
Less allocations	10,160.00			
Net Contributions		$94,456.23		
Less appropriations			$92,873.02	
Surplus for year			$ 1,583.21	
Balance, Sept. 30, 1929				$ 854.62
CHARLES M. CABOT FUND				
In Hand Oct. 1, 1928				$10,819.70
Accrued interest 1928-9				495.08
Balance in hand Sept. 30, 1929				$11,314.78

OPERATING ACCOUNTS

Summary of 1928-9

	Association Account	Publishing Accounts Midmonthly	Publishing Accounts Graphic	Combined
Appropriations				
From General Fund to	$35,036.26	$14,502.74		$ 49,539.00
From Special Funds to	8,479.23			8,479.23
From Graphic Fund to			$ 34,854.79	34,854.79
Total Appropriations	$43,515.49	$14,502.74	$ 34,854.79	$ 92,873.02
Publishing Receipts		39,719.38	78,694.79	118,414.17
Total Revenue	$43,515.49	$54,222.12	$113,549.58	$211,287.19
Total Disbursements	43,515.49	54,222.12	113,549.58	211,287.19

ASSOCIATION ACCOUNT

Revenue

We credited this account with appropriations from our Special Funds		$ 8,479.23
Drew on our General Fund for the remainder		35,036.26
Total Revenue, Association Account		$43,515.49

Disbursements

We charged against this account			
One-third of administration (1/3 of $19,970.90)			$ 6,656.97
The expenses of our Membership Department			16,499.74
Editorial-Research activities			
One-third of editorial overhead (1/3 of $11,603.70)		$ 3,867.90	
The special departmental "desks" and the work of inquiry, digest and interpretation attached to them—			
Industry	$3,940.00		
Health	4,123.60		
Communities	392.98		
Social Practice	2,901.36		
Education	2,517.27		
Foreign Service	2,615.67	16,490.88	20,358.78
Total Disbursements, Association Account			$43,515.49

* Membership and contributions include a regular subscription to The Survey; and $5 is allocated from each to our joint subscription receipts.
† Balance of $60.53 in Foreign Service Fund, September 30, 1928, is included in this figure.

PUBLISHING ACCOUNTS

I. MIDMONTHLY ACCOUNT

Revenue

We credited the Midmonthly:			
With one-half the receipts from regular $5 twice-a-month subscriptions			
New subscriptions	$21,199.68		
Renewal subscriptions	39,051.94		
1/2 of	$60,251.62	$30,125.81	
With one-half the $5 allocated to cover the regular subscription of each member or contributor (1/2 of $10,160)		5,080.00	
With sales of single copies, bundles, etc.		501.34	
Thus the Midmonthly circulation receipts amounted to		$35,707.15	
With advertising carried in the Midmonthly		3,061.54	
With one-half our net receipts from jobbing—books, reprints, etc. (1/2 of $742.62)		371.31	
With one-third of discounts earned by prompt payments for publishing supplies and services (1/3 of $1,738.14)		579.38	
Bringing the Midmonthly's total publishing receipts to			$39,719.38
We drew on our General Fund to balance the account			14,502.74
Total Revenue, Midmonthly account			$54,222.12

Disbursements

We charged against the Midmonthly publishing account:			
One-third of administration			$ 6,656.96
One-third of our editorial overhead		$3,867.90	
Direct editorial outlay for the Midmonthly (manuscripts are gifts), and half the managing editors office		8,090.41	11,958.31
The cost of paper, type-setting, press work, binding, wrapping, addressing, and mailing that went into manufacturing and distributing the Midmonthly unit			16,452.74
One-third the routine cost of handling and billing twice-a-month subscriptions (1/3 of $12,038.76)			4,012.92
The cost of soliciting and printing the advertising carried			2,773.02
And one-half our investment in circulation and field work to promote extension of twice-a-month subscription			12,368.17
Total Disbursements, Midmonthly Account			$54,222.12

II. GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

Revenue

We credited the Graphic:			
With one-half the receipts from regular twice-a-month subscriptions, as in the case of the Midmonthly		$30,125.81	
With receipts from monthly subscriptions to Survey Graphic:			
New	$9,681.06		
Renewal	7,824.73	17,505.79	
With one-half the allocations from memberships and contributions		5,080.00	
With Survey Graphic newsstand sales	$1,847.60		
With quantity sales	5,677.40	7,525.00	
Thus circulation receipts for the Graphic amounted to		$60,236.60	
With one-half our net receipts from jobbing		371.31	
With two-thirds of discounts earned		1,158.76	
With Advertising carried in the Graphic		16,928.12	
Bringing the Graphic's total publishing receipts to			$78,694.79
We drew on the Founders Fund to balance the account			34,854.79
Total Revenue, Graphic Account			$113,549.58

Disbursements

We charged against the Graphic public publishing accounts:			
One-third administration			$ 6,656.97
One-third of editorial overhead		3,867.90	
Direct editorial outlay for the Graphic: manuscripts, illustrations and half the managing editor's office		12,240.14	16,108.04
Manufacturing and distributing costs of the Graphic unit			28,737.99
Two-thirds the routine cost of handling and billing twice-a-month subscriptions; full routine of monthly subscriptions			8,025.84
The cost of soliciting and printing advertising carried			15,034.23
Investment in new circulation:			
In promoting twice-a-month subscriptions (one-half)		$12,368.17	
In promoting Graphic Monthly subscriptions		20,013.04	
In printing and marketing copies on newsstands		3,024.19	
In printing and marketing quantity orders		3,581.11	38,986.51
Total Disbursements, Graphic Account			$113,549.58

Recapitulation of Publishing Accounts

	Midmonthly	Graphic	Combined
Joint twice-a-month subscriptions	$30,125.81	$30,125.81	$60,251.62
Monthly subscriptions		17,505.79	17,505.79
Allocations from membership and contributions	5,080.00	5,080.00	10,160.00
Bulk sales	501.34	5,677.40	6,178.74
Newsstands		1,847.60	1,847.60
Total Circulation Receipts	$35,707.15	$60,236.60	$95,943.75
Advertising	3,061.54	16,928.12	19,989.66
Net from jobbing	371.31	371.31	742.62
Discounts earned	579.38	1,158.76	1,738.14
Total Publishing Receipts	$39,719.38	$78,694.79	$118,414.17
Appropriations from Educational Funds:			
Applied to maintenance	2,134.57	1,296.99	2,134.57
Applied to circulation investment	12,368.17	33,557.80	47,222.96
	$14,502.74	$34,854.79	$49,357.53
Total Revenue	$54,222.12	$113,549.58	$167,771.70
Total Disbursements	54,222.12	113,549.58	167,771.70

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

We have audited the accounts of Survey Associates, Inc., for the year ended September 30, 1929, and we certify that in our opinion the foregoing statements set forth the revenue as recorded, the expenses, and the resultant net surplus for the year.

October 25, 1929. (Signed) HASKINS & SELLS.

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Membership Roster

Acknowledgment of Contributions Made to the Educational Funds of Survey Associates for the Fiscal Year 1928-1929

Graphic Founders Fund

($36,538)

Grant: Twentieth Century Fund, Boston.....$5,000

Fels, Samuel S.	$3,000	Winter, Benjamin	$1,000
Leach, Mrs. Henry G.	3,000	*Lewisohn, Adolph & Sam A.	750
Pratt, George D.	2,500	†Harmon, William E.	588
*Rosenwald, Julius	2,500	Chamberlain, Ellen W.	500
*Macy, V. Everit	2,000	°*de Forest, Robert W.	500
Bamberger, Louis	1,000	*Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. Lucius R.	500
°Bing, Alexander M.	1,000	Goldman, Henry	500
Blaine, Mrs. Emmons	1,000	Ittleson, Henry	500
Chadbourne, Thomas L.	1,000	Keith Fund	500
Elkins, William M.	1,000	*Lamont, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.	500
*Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.	1,000	Lasker, Loula D.	500
Haynes, Dr. John R.	1,000	*Swift, Harold H.	500
McCready, Mrs. Caroline P.	1,000	Sibley, Florence	250
Morrow, Dwight W.	1,000	*Warburg, Paul M.	250
Sachs, Arthur	1,000	Seager, Henry R.	200
*Warburg, Felix M.	1,000		

Special Funds

($8,799.23)

Industry Fund

($3,940)

†Bing, Alexander M.	$500	Mallery, Otto T.	$100
†Fels, Samuel S.	500	Robins, Mrs. Raymond	100
†*Macy, V. Everit	500	°Scattergood, Miss Margaret	100
Brandeis, Justice & Mrs. Louis D.	300	*Schwarzenbach, Robert J. F.	100
Cutting, R. Fulton	250	Anonymous	50
Filene, A. Lincoln	250	°*Jones, Miss Myrta L.	50
Ittleson, Mrs. Henry	250	Weyl, Mrs. Walter	50
†*Lewisohn, Sam A.	250	Abbott, Henry H.	25
Huyck, Edmund N.	200	Farnam, Prof. Henry W.	25
Davis, J. Lionberger	100	Anderson, Mrs. Rachel R.	10
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		Prendergast, William A.	10

Foreign Service Fund

($2,651.66)

†*Lamont, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.	$666.13	Anonymous	$50
*Morrow, Mrs. Dwight W.	500	Scattergood, J. Henry	50
*Chamberlain, Prof. Joseph P.	250	Ilich, Julius	25
Lamont, Thomas S.	250	Leeds, Morris E.	25
Scattergood, Mrs. Thomas	200	Thomas, Arthur H.	25
Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H.	100	Evans, Mr. & Mrs. Harold	10
‡Gamble, Mrs. D. B.	100	*La Monte, Mrs. G. M.	10
Preston, Miss Evelyn	100	Maier, Paul D. I.	10
°Scattergood, Miss Margaret	100	Rhoads, Charles J.	10
Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H.	100	Rhoads, George A.	10

Balance from 1927-8: $60.53

Social Practice Fund

($1,370)

†*de Forest, Robert W.	$1,000	Children's Bureau, Phila.	$25
Post, James H.	250	Seybert Institution, Phila.	25
Charity Organization Society Buffalo	25	Family Service Society, New Orleans	10
Children's Aid Society of Pa.	25	Jewish Social Service Association New York	10

Health Fund

($550)

Forbes, Dr. Alexander	$100	°*Jones, Miss Myrta L.	$25
Naumburg, Mrs. Walter W.	75	*Shelden, Mrs. Henry	15
Mason, Miss Fanny P.	50	Bernheim, Dr. Alice R.	10
*Potter, Miss Blanche	50	Goodale, Dr. Walter S.	10
State Charities Aid Assn.	50	Haskell, Mrs. John A.	10
Wald, Miss Lillian D.	50	Jones, Mrs. Robert McK.	10
*Wile, Dr. Ira S.	50	Maternity Center Association	10
Committee for the Care of Jewish Tuberculous	25	*Zaremba, Miss Clara	10

Education Fund

($287.57)

*Rosenwald Foundation	$137.57
Loeb, Jacob M.	100.00
Eddy, L. J.	50.00

KEY:

* Gave also to other classifications under General Fund
† Gave also to Graphic Founders Fund
° Gave also Special Funds ‡ Deceased
+ Received after close of fiscal year to which it applied

General Educational Fund

$59,279)

Large Contributions

($24,200)

Milbank Memorial Fund..... $4,000

†°Lamont, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas W.	2,500	Lee, Joseph	$500
Gavit, E. P.	2,000	†°Macy, V. Everit	500
Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. Carll	2,000	Vogelstein, Ludwig	500
°Chamberlain, Prof. Joseph P.	1,000	†Warburg, Felix M.	500
†°de Forest, Robert W.	1,000	Anonymous	400
†Elmhirst, Mrs. Leonard K.	1,000	Woodward, Dr. George	400
Leffingwell, Russell C.	1,000	Greenfield, Mrs. & Mrs. Albert M. (1927-8)	250
Lehman, Col. Herbert H.	1,000	Greenfield, Mr. & Mrs. Albert M. (1928-9)	250
Mather, Samuel	1,000	Hart, Mrs. Max	250
†Rosenwald, Julius	1,000	Volker, William	250
Bodine, Samuel T.	500	Webster, Edwin S.	250
Cabot, Dr. Richard C.	500	Wilkie, John L.	250
†Eastman, Mr. & Mrs. L. R.	500	Andrews, Mrs. W. H.	200
Lasker, Miss Florina and Mr. Edward, and Mrs. Rosensohn	500	Eckstein, Louis	200

[+Hart, Max (In Memoriam)..... $250]

Unclassified

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Brewer, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph	15	*Sage, Dean	10
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New Germany Number

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